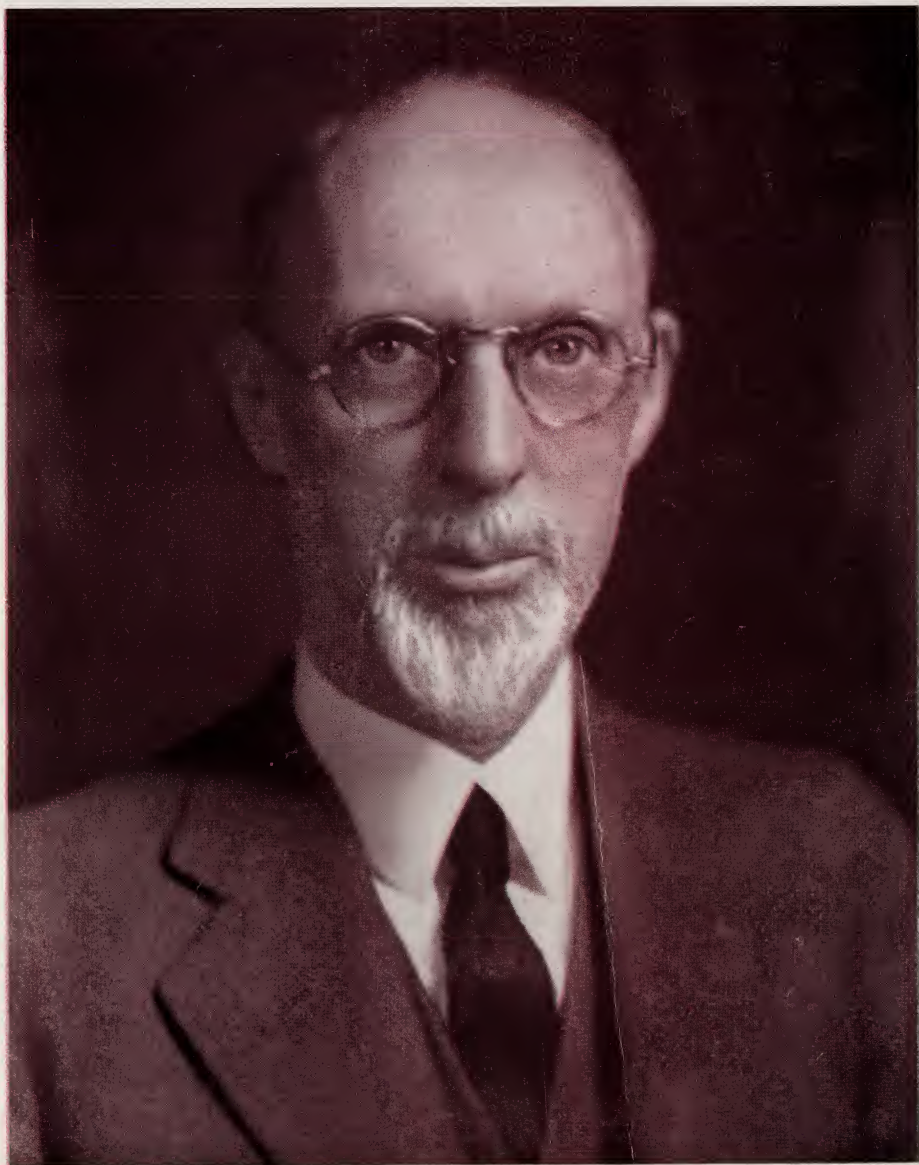


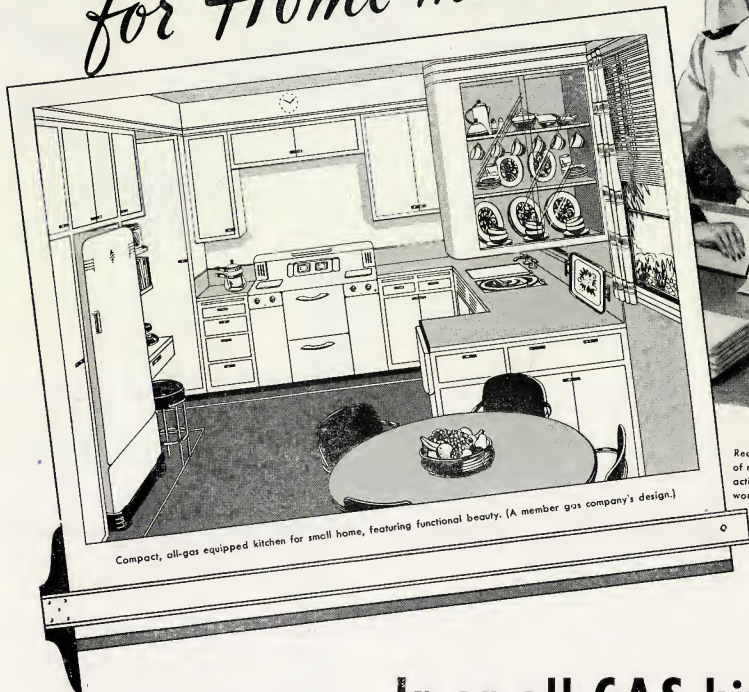
The Improvement Era

VOL. 48, NO. 7 ♦ JULY ♦ NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE

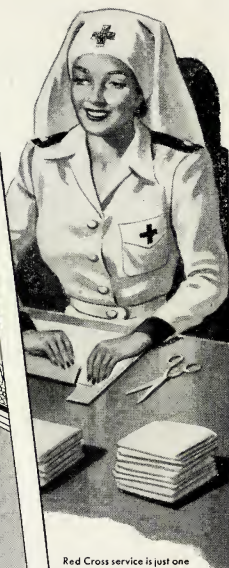


PRESIDENT GEORGE ALBERT SMITH

New Freedom for Home-makers



Compact, all-gas equipped kitchen for small home, featuring functional beauty. (A member gas company's design.)



Red Cross service is just one of many "extra-curricular" activities for which modern women want more leisure.

*Modern . . .
Practical . . .*

GAS



In an all GAS kitchen

You, as a home-maker, are entitled to new freedom from things that make housekeeping a chore. An attractive kitchen such as this, with automatic gas appliances and step-saving arrangements, assures more freedom, as well as pride of ownership. When you plan your new modern kitchen, specify gas cooking, hot water service and refrigeration—for long time satisfaction.

MOUNTAIN FUEL SUPPLY COMPANY

Serving Twenty-six Utah and Wyoming Communities

Exploring the Universe

By DR. FRANKLIN S. HARRIS, JR.

THE white lines on streets to indicate traffic lanes were suggested at Boston, Mass., by Lt. Albert Geiger, Jr., in 1919, to help handle the traffic during the Boston police strike.

THE Chinese, one of the earliest users of the compass, call it the "needle pointing to the south." The distinguishing mark is placed on the magnet's southern end in contrast to the European practice of the north end.

THE Rhine River begins in Switzerland in Canton Grisons from two main streams fed by 150 glaciers. The total watershed area is a little less than half in Germany. The Rhine increases from about 1250 feet wide at Bonn, to 1700 at Cologne and 3250 feet at Wesel, and is deep enough for 4000 ton ships to go up to Mannheim.

STAINLESS STEEL STOCKINGS is a post-war possibility. Steel threads about 1/500 of an inch in diameter are already made for war purposes, though not quite "sheer," still they are smaller than service-weight stocking threads. Such perfectly flexible steel threads could probably be knitted on regular machines, and have the advantages of greater strength than textiles and are easier to wash and quicker to dry.

NEW plastic eyes have been developed which will not break when dropped on a hard surface.

EXPERIMENTS have found that birds, including homing pigeons, cannot "fly blind," and that when they meet fog or clouds when released from an airplane they set their wings in a glide and land at once. Sometimes the birds even go into a tailspin and kill themselves in collision with the ground.

A SUBSTITUTE for blood plasma has been developed by Drs. Dan H. Campbell and Linus Pauling of the California Institute of Technology. Oxypolygelatin, made from gelatin, is a simple, cheap, nonpoisonous protein, which in tests on volunteer patients has restored and maintained the blood pressure and blood volume.

ALMOST half the deaths from whooping cough in the United States are of babies less than seven months old. Tests by Drs. Wallace Sako and W. L. Treuting on inoculations with whooping cough serum of babies under two and three months found that three-quarters of them had enough response to prove the value of early immunization.

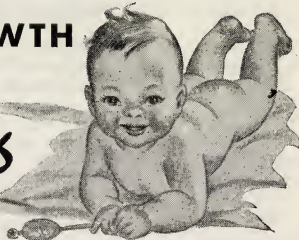
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Headin' Home for A Glass of Milk and—



BETTER GROWTH for

Babies



With its vitamin D richness increased to 400 units (three times its former sunshine vitamin D content) Sego Milk supplies babies and growing children with the milk food substances and the protective nourishment high authorities say are needed to assure better bone structure and tooth development, and better over-all growth. Included among the authorities are the Council of Foods of the American Medical Association and the National Research Council.

If you have a baby who needs milk from a bottle, ask your doctor about the new Improved Sego Milk. Although triple-rich in vitamin D it is being sold at no increase in price.

SEGO MILK PRODUCTS COMPANY

Originator of Evaporated Milk in the Intermountain West
Originator of Evaporated Milk in the Intermountain West



The Cover

THIS month's cover reproduces one of the more recent photograph portraits of President George Albert Smith, eighth President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. For articles on President Smith's life and lineage and activities, see the June 1945 issue of *The Improvement Era*, pages 335, 336; and also in this issue, pages 388, 390. President Smith also succeeds President Joseph F. Smith and President Grant as *The Improvement Era's* senior editor. (See also *The Editor's Page*, page 387.)



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The Improvement Era

JULY, 1945

VOLUME 48, NO. 7

"THE VOICE OF THE CHURCH"

Official Organ of the Priesthood Quorums, Mutual Improvement Associations, Department of Education, Music Committee, Ward Teachers, and Other Agencies of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

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Church of the Air

July 22, 1945; 11 a.m.,
Mountain War Time

DR. ADAM S. BEN-NION, a member of the General Board of the Desert Sunday School Union, will be the speaker on the nationwide Columbia Church of the Air to be heard from 11:00 to 11:30 a.m., Mountain War Time over KSL and other stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Sunday, July 22, 1945. His subject will be "Pioneers of Freedom." Music will be from the Tabernacle Choir and Organ, with the broadcast originating in the Tabernacle on Temple Square in Salt Lake City.

Change of Address:

Fifteen days' notice required for change of address. When ordering a change, please include stencil impression from a recent issue of the magazine. Address changes cannot be made unless the old address as well as the new one is included.

Executive and Editorial Offices:

50 North Main Street,
Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

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Entered at the Post Office, Salt Lake City, Utah, as second-class matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October, 1917, authorized July 2, 1918.

The Improvement Era is not responsible for unsolicited manuscripts, but welcomes contributions.

All manuscripts must be accompanied by sufficient postage for delivery and return.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING

Reprinted by permission from
The Argonaut

in Peacetime

ONE of the wisest pieces of advice that ever came from the pen of Herbert Spencer was given when he said that the first duty of a legislator was to consider what kind of society any specific proposal of legislation would tend to produce. This advice is seldom considered, which is the main reason why the fruits of legislation are usually bitter and disheartening.

We are surprised to find Bernard De Voto, who holds the Easy Chair of *Harpers*, advocating in the April issue of the magazine, universal military training in peacetime, and all the more surprised because of the slighting remark that he makes in respect to the colleges. "Nowhere in the United States," he says, "is there any sizable opposition to military training—except among the colleges. They are not unanimous and their opposition is a little colored. They have been through the violent disruption of war. Universal training would prolong that disruption for at least another year and create others whose extent cannot be foreseen. They thus become the first interest to be threatened by peacetime training. There is no question that they will be hit hard by any program—any program

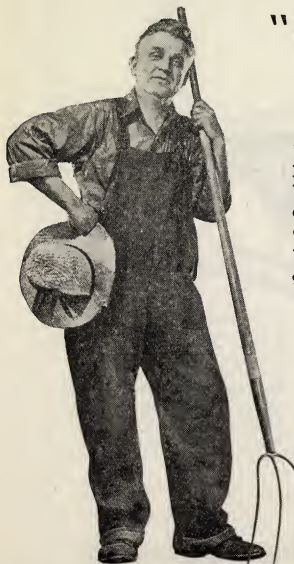
they do not themselves control—and will be able to adjust it only painfully and at a loss. But we are going to have to pay something in pain and loss for such security as we can get, and we may bear in mind that the colleges have a vested interest in the earliest possible return to their prewar status." (Italics ours.)

We had always supposed in the past that the American people had what might be called a vested interest in intelligence and liberty, both of which are threatened by the possibility of the adoption of universal military training in peacetime. Already one young generation has lost four years of what might have been its higher education, and that loss will never be made good. It never can be. We have conquered Hitler, and we shall conquer the militarists of Japan; but we shall always bear the scars of the conflict, and one of those scars has been the necessity of a generation of youth to go without that to which it was entitled. And those who advocate universal military training in peacetime are, by implication, also telling us that the hope of peace is but an iridescent dream, and that the defeat

of Germany and Japan is of less significance than at the beginning we were led to believe, since, after we have finished with these, other nations will be inspired by Mars to carry out his bloody will. This may be true, but, if it be, then it can have only one meaning. It will mean that the cause of peace is hopeless, and that war has taken on a universality that may not be resisted. It will mean that Hitler made a shrewd prophecy when he said that he would dictate the future of the world for a thousand years. True, Adolf Hitler himself will be out of it, but what boots it whether it is Adolf Hitler who runs the world or a Hitler who bears another name?

EVERYTHING in nature grows upon what it feeds, and militarism will grow in America, as it has grown in Europe, when once the American mind has come to consider that universal military training in peacetime has become its paramount duty. If we adopt universal military training, we shall be adopting the very thing for which we have been condemning Germany and various other European nations for a century. Dr. Paul Carus, the last great German scholar to come to our shores for the purpose of becoming a citizen, in the days when nobody thought of us as a warlike country, said that his object in coming was to protest against the universal military training of his country. Dr. Carus did not come here to keep out of service

(Concluded on page 430)



"FIRST CLASS VITTLES?"

*These days, my car and tractor's
getting nothing but!"*

"I figure that what you get out of a car depends on what you put into it. Nowadays, there's no sense in taking chances. So I'm depending on new VICO Motor Oil for lubrication. I have used Vico for more than 25 years and it has always been dependable. Now this new product is better than ever and I'm for it 100%."

Yes, you can rely on this great product. It will help keep you rolling. It gives these important extras:

Stands up at high temperatures and is long-lasting even in the severest service.

Circulates freely at any temperature, permits easy starting, and is efficient to use in any season.

Keeps engines up to peak efficiency by avoiding carbon troubles. Maintains "new engine performance" longer by avoiding sludge troubles.



3 motor oils . . . 3 prices — new VICO, in cans or bulk, 30c a quart* — Ensign (formerly Vico), in bulk, 25c a quart* — Quaker State, in cans or bulk, 35c a quart.*

*Prevailing prices plus tax.



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"My heart with rapture thrills" . . . and so does yours, at the very thought of again freely touring this land of the free.

Speed that new day when your car will wing its way, with NEW-DAY CONOCO BRONZ-Z-Z GASOLINE in the tank. You'll command new-day power—pick-up—hill climb. In its high anti-knock rating, too, this gasoline will be strictly new-day.

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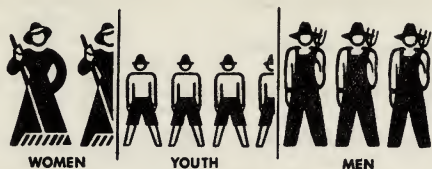
*Trustworthy
Gasoline today*

You want assurance today, that your gasoline is made to deliver all the performance possible under the current restrictions. So go to Your Conoco Mileage Merchant—where you see the big red Conoco triangle. For that sign is his *Station Identification* . . . and make it yours!



TELEFACT

FARM LABOR NEEDED IN 1945



Each symbol represents 500,000 farm workers

PICTOGRAPH CORPORATION

EXPLORING THE UNIVERSE

(Concluded from page 377)

CAMOUFLAGE suits similar to those worn by commandos and other invasion troops eliminate the need for blinds or concealed spots when duck hunting. Camouflage suits can also be used to stalk deer, hunt coyotes, rabbits, and other wild life by using the material suitable for the season and terrain.

PENICILLIN can now be taken by mouth instead of injecting into the muscles, but about five times the penicillin is needed to get the same effect.

A NEW variety of lettuce has been developed by Dr. Ross C. Thompson. The new type, called "Slobolt," is valuable for summer use because it doesn't shoot up a flowering stalk and go to seed as warm weather comes.

A PLASTIC harmonica has been invented by Finn H. Magnus which is composed of only five parts compared to the eighty parts of the old-type harmonica, and retains its tone under all climatic conditions. Present production is going only to the armed forces.

THE body increases its fuel consumption by about one-fifth, at ordinary room air temperature and cooler, when instead of being calm the air moves past the body at 15 miles an hour.

THE common limpet, a mollusk with a conical shell, has a tongue twice as long as its shell. Its tongue has two hundred rows of teeth, each with more than twelve teeth to a row.

THERE are nine different kinds of water. Since hydrogen comes in two weights, one twice the weight of the other but very rare, and oxygen in three weights, there are nine combinations, for water uses two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen to each molecule.

IN the space between the stars in each cubic yard of space there is one molecule of an atom of carbon with one of hydrogen, and one molecule made of one atom of carbon with one of nitrogen, according to Dr. Andrew McKellar. The number of molecules in air, under ordinary conditions, is given by a two followed by twenty-five zeros.

TELEFACT

U. S. VICTORY GARDENERS TO MAINTAIN 1944 PRODUCTION HOME GARDENS



COMMERCIAL FARMS



OF TOTAL PRODUCTION

PICTOGRAPH CORPORATION

WHAT ARE THE PROBLEMS



of Half a Peace?

ANSWER: The same as the problems of a full war. We still need planes, tanks, guns. The boys still need plasma. Overland Greyhound Lines is still doing a 'round the clock war time job of transporting essential manpower.



**OVERLAND
GREYHOUND
LINES**

Operated by INTERSTATE TRANSIT LINES

Wartime Travelling

The president of our country has asked all of us to stay at home during these critical times. So let's all resolve now to heed this request so that the country's transportation lines can speed our fighting men home and to their new task in the Pacific.

Hotel Temple Square

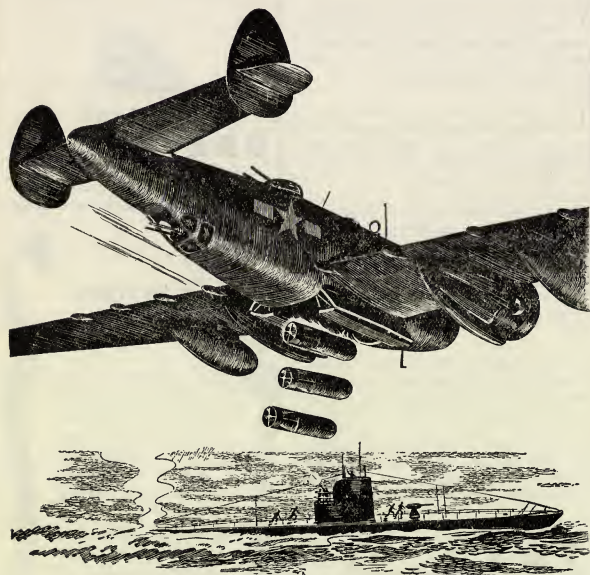
Salt Lake City

CLARENCE L. WEST
Manager



hit-and-stun diver

...depth charges plummet down from a swift Navy patrol bomber. Straddle!—and there's one less Nip sub to nag convoys. It's the versatile Lockheed Ventura (PVI-Navy)—a great airplane that flies first on Chevron Aviation Gasoline. In many test-flights Lockheed Aircraft's West Coast plant keeps Ventura engines at their best with Chevron Aviation Gasoline. And someday, the wartime research that put this flying fuel into the sky will bring a great new Chevron gasoline to the highways.



The VENTURA flies first on

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STANDARD OF CALIFORNIA

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INTER-MOUNTAIN NETWORK • MONDAY Thru FRIDAY

Poetry

THE PIONEER MOTHER

(An Epitaph)

By Grace Noll Smith

A LONELY sod and endless waving grass,
A wagon track and distance yet to pass:
She looked on out as far as eye could see
In that beyond she knew was yet to see.

Her worn and ragged clothing covered her
Through seasons bleak and cold and sinister,
And yet she dreamed of what was yet beyond
And braved each storm, her faith set far beyond.

You may not pause nor ever kneel to pray
Near wooden marker winds have torn away—
Though vision is fulfilled for you and me
That held such faith and hope for you and me!



PHOTOGRAPH OF PLAQUE BY AYARD FAIRBANKS

PIONEER MOTHER

By Bessie Wolvinton

SHE crossed the plains in covered-wagon days,
And helped her men-folk break the leathery sod,
Exchanging wooded hills and cooling bays
For treeless prairie, fringed with goldenrod.
A one-room cabin, at her skilful touch,
Became a place of comfort and of pride;
Privations came, but she withstood their clutch,
Devoutly sure of weathering the tide.
Her children must have greater aims than she;
This was her motto and their constant rule,
And to this end she labored patiently
And spared no pains to keep them all in school.
Succeeding generations now behold
A sturdy nation buildied to her mold.

FAREWELL AT A TROOP TRAIN

By Dott J. Sartori

LET us repeat our word of benediction.
There is no other utterance can fill
The empty cup held out to the uncertain
Save this distillate of a prayer—"farewell."
It builds no brittle promise to the future,
No mortared hope to crash against the night,
Nor sinks in changing tides a chain-bound anchor,
But only lifts our plea for good, for right.

THE IMPROVEMENT ERA

"I AM AMERICA"

By Heber Grant Wolsey

I WRITE of America, for I love her well,
Much more than these poor words of pen
can tell,
And her great freedoms enable me to see,
I'm more than America, I'm Democracy.

My hands are strong; they've worked the
soils of Maine;

My soul is Texas, like the West, untamed;
My heart is Utah, beating wild and free;
My feet led me to Oregon and the sea.

My body tall, like Iowa corn I've tilled,
My nostrils, with Dakotas' sagebrush filled,
The Carolina sunshine tints my eyes,
My mind's mold is in California skies.

And I love peace; my life is not for war;
Yet I must go ahead, must travel far
Before that blessed day of days shall come
When I can turn my weary footsteps home.

And tyrants, warlords, nod their heads and
say,

"He is America, he will be easy prey.
High ideals never did outweigh cold steel."
Little they know my thoughts, or how I feel.

They do not know that these ideals of mine
Are so important on my sands of time,
That I would give my wealth, my life, my
all,

To see that not one cherished ideal fall.

They do not know the way I love this land,
Each tiny blade of grass, each grain of sand,
Nor do they understand this fierce pride
For which countless Americans have died.

Yes, *I am America*, and proud, so proud
to be,

To live within a land forever free—
To dwell in peace, but in necessity
To lay down life, that I may always be
An inspiration to men everywhere,
Who love the simple things like roses fair,
Who kneel each night, and in their silent
prayer,

Give thanks to God for free, untroubled air.

COINAGE OF THE YEAR

By Helen Maring

THE coinage of the year is varied metal:
Nickel of springtime, copper of summer
grass,

Gold of autumn leafage; and in winter
The coins of silver while the snowstorms
pass.

The mint is God's; the spending for our
pleasure—

Wealth of the seasons coined for beauty's
treasure.

THE DESERT

By Kenneth S. Bennion

I HAD forgot how calm it is,
How peaceful . . . how serene!

The tumult of an angry world,
The death of brave young men,
The roar of War's dread implements—
All these are come again,

Filling our anxious days with toil,
Our nights with listless fear.
Lord, wilt thou bring to all the world
The Spirit that is here—

The beauty of the flaming dawn,
The freedom of the wind,
The promise of a crescent moon,
Healing the troubled mind.

PIONEERS 1920

By William Mulder

To my immigrant parents—"Two of a city"

THEY came too late for praise as pio-
neers—
By steam and ribboned road and shining
rail

They followed what had been a wagon trail
Into the Valley. The ease belied frontiers
Still left to them: grain gathered from a
foreign field,

They faced the flailing on the new life's floor,
Were winnowed, tried for firmness at the
core,

And themselves were sown, seed certified to
yield

The promised fulness of the land. They
came

Expecting much, but they had much to give:
Desire and purpose naturalized to live

The Kingdom's way. And if at times a
blame

Arose that Zion's dream they found unfulfilled,
They steadied with the thought, "We came
to build."

DRIVE ON!

By Gary Merit

THERE'S a place out west where the eagles
nest

Beyond towering canyon walls;
Where the pine trees grow and the cool

winds blow—
Where the dream of an empire calls:

Over the plains a caravan calls—

"Drive On! Drive On!"

Up the steep slope between canyon walls—

"Drive On! Drive On!"

Oxen are weary—days grow more dreary—
Drivers are careworn and grim;

Leader looks westward a light in his eyes
As he climbs to the canyon's high rim;

A smile lights his face, "This is the Place—
Drive On! Drive On!"

We'll plough up the sod; we'll worship our
God—

Drive On! Drive On!"

Out of the toil and the sweat and the grace
Of those drivers of ox teams long gone

A voice echoes still: "This is the Place—
Drive On! Drive On!"

CANYON WINDS AT NIGHT

By Courtney Cottam

THERE is a sudden silence through the hills
when night begins—

A poignant silence, throbbing and intense
with shuddering expectancy—

A silence without peace. Then comes the
organ prelude of small winds

Tumbling through the oak brush, and the
high, thin

Fluting winds rushing through the pine and
aspen trees,

Starting the mad music of the night. The
solemn drumming

Of water beats with increasing tempo on
the jutting rocks;

High, and above all other wind-notes, the
surge and boom

Of mighty oceans of wind over the canyon
top and rushing

Through the channels of the hills. My heart takes flight

with the wild things

To nest or cave or any sheltering, there to
wait out the storm of winds

That play a ghostly symphony through the
night.

TO SPEED OUR BOYS HOME . . .



Produce and Conserve—
Share and Play Square
with FOOD!

FOOD IS one of our mightiest
weapons of war. Grow your
own, help on farms or in processing
plants. Buy only what you need,
kill black markets by buying only
with ration stamps, and pay no
more than ceiling prices. When eat-
ing out, whether in our popular
Coffee Shop, or in the Starlite Gar-
dens, or at any restaurant, help
share America's food supply by or-
dering only what you can eat, and
eating all that you order.

FOOD—A Vital War Weapon!



HOTEL UTAH

GUY TOOMBS, Managing Director

★ ★ ★ ★ ★



When walls
look dark,
dull, faded!

**GIVE THEM NEW LIFE — OVERNIGHT
WITH EASY-TO-USE**

FULLER PAINTS

FULLCOAT

Now have colorful new walls in bedroom, living room, dining room or hall with just *one* coat of Fullcoat. It covers any surface, even kalsomine and most wallpaper. It's an oil-base paint, too—holds its smoothness and color through repeated washings. Delightful colors available. Cost? Re-do an average bedroom for only **\$275**

(Less in some areas)

FULLERGLO

This tough-bodied paint for kitchen, bathroom or nursery "takes" steam and dries without injury to surface or color. Easy to apply! Easy to wash with soap and water, too. Appealing decorator-selected colors! Fullerglo refinishes an average kitchen for only **\$400**



there's a
FULLER PAINT DEALER
near you

The life of President George Albert Smith in picture, reading clockwise from upper left-hand corner:

At the age of four

Atop the Salt Lake Temple at the time of its dedication in 1893 (President Smith stands in the center back; his wife is at his right.)

At the age of eighteen with John Howard

About the age of twenty

On honeymoon at Niagara Falls, 1892

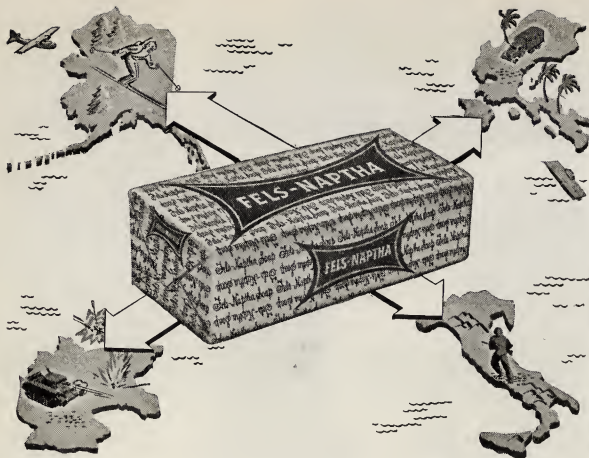
At dedication of monument—President Grant in left foreground, Lucy Grant Cannon, Oscar A. Kirkham and George Q. Morris behind President Smith; Joseph Anderson and Andrew Jensen

At time of being made an apostle—1903

President George Albert Smith at the Arizona grave of his uncle, George Albert Smith, who had been killed by Indians

Dedicating the Rich monument in Idaho, 1937

Central picture—a recent photograph of President George Albert Smith.



The 'Inside' Story

In wartime, especially, it isn't easy to make the kind of soap people expect to find inside the Fels-Naptha wrapper. It isn't easy to get all the ingredients necessary to make Fels-Naptha pre-eminent among fine laundry soaps.

And that's only half the story. Now, a larger share of our stock of materials and our manufacturing facilities must be used to make good soap for men and women in active service.

Obviously, this will mean some further inconvenience for civilians. In the months ahead, you may have to wait more often for the familiar Fels-Naptha wrapper to appear on your grocer's shelf...

but the soap inside the Fels-Naptha wrapper will be Fels-Naptha Soap.

We think the average woman wants to know these plain facts about the supply of Fels-Naptha Soap. We think her loyalty to a good name will survive this time of trial, which is shared—in some way—by all.

Fels-Naptha Soap

BANISHES "TATTLE-TALE GRAY"

THE EPISTLE OF KALLIKRATES AND *Baptism for the Dead*

By ARIEL L. CROWLEY, LL.B.

THE EPISTLE OF KALLIKRATES" first appeared in *Atlantic Monthly* of March 1928. It was reprinted by editorial permission in *The Improvement Era* of September 1928. In both magazines it bore a prefatory note explaining that the original, a fragment of a second century Greek uncial manuscript, consisting of thirty-four pages, was found some time prior to June 7, 1927, in the cellar of a ruined house in North Africa.

The work bears an ancient flavor rooted in the learning of its author, Dr. J. M. Witherow, a Scottish minister, who contrived to reproduce in it, with remarkable fidelity, the spirit and literary characteristics of a genuine Christian writing of the foundation period of the ancient church.

The epistle purports to be a letter to the Apostle Paul, written in response to the First Epistle to the Corinthians. Kallikrates, a man of culture, to whom the epistle is credited, appears as a member of the church at Corinth, an earnest seeker for light, and much interested in the doctrine of baptism for the dead. (1 Cor. 15:29.) The work accordingly received, and yet receives, widespread interest in Latter-day Saint circles, sometimes, unfortunately, upon the mistaken assumption that it is a genuine document of antiquity and entitled to credence as such.

"The Epistle of Kallikrates" should be recognized for what it is, a work of fiction, conceived in the fertile imagination of Dr. Witherow, and a refreshing departure from common themes.

In a letter of April 12, 1945, the editors of *Atlantic Monthly* have said:

The Reverend J. M. Witherow was the author of "The Epistle of Kallikrates." He wrote it not as a hoax, but in the spirit of might-have-been. Classical scholars were interested in the piece and expressed their appreciation of it many months after its publication. Mr. Witherow was a brilliant Scottish scholar who was at Harvard University for a season's lecturing. He died about ten years ago.

Dr. Witherow was the author of several other works of fiction which appeared in *Atlantic Monthly*, each of unusual tenor and diverting interest. "Test" appeared in October 1926; "Tawny Marsh" in October 1927, and "Golden Spring" in December 1928. A serious religious work, "Church Rebels and Pioneers" was published by London Religious Tract Society in 1927.

Mr. Robert C. Gooch of the general reference and bibliography division of the Library of Congress, in a letter of Congress, in a letter of (Concluded on page 430)

THE IMPROVEMENT ERA

The Editor's Page

By PRESIDENT GEORGE ALBERT SMITH

AN AWARENESS of deep responsibility is with me as I approach the tasks so well and faithfully done by those who have gone before.

I am thinking today of the nearly half a century during which President Joseph F. Smith and President Heber J. Grant have contributed so much in so many ways to these pages, editorially and otherwise—of their tireless interest, their great energy, their inspired counsel and encouragement—of their doctrinal discussions and their practical admonitions.

I am thinking today of my own father, and grandfather, and my forebears, who, from generations back, valued the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ above all else in life, and who withheld no service or sacrifice in their labors for its advancement in these latter days.

I am thinking of all my brethren who have served in the Presidency and in all the Presiding Councils of the Church, from Joseph Smith until now. I am thinking of their trials, of their faith, their courage and conviction, and of their mighty accomplishments, with the help and direction of our Father in heaven. I am thinking of the martyrdom of some of them, of the early deaths of others, and of the long and useful lives of most of them—and of the peace and exceeding joy of all who continued faithful to the end of their days here upon the earth.

But my thoughts go beyond all these, to the great host of faithful and devoted men and women whose labors and sacrifices have gladly been given throughout the years for the upbuilding of the kingdom of God in the earth. Many of them have had no earthly honors or recognitions, but they have carried the gospel message far and wide, and have acted upon its principles in their own lives, have magnified their callings in the priesthood, and have set examples of faith and of righteousness in their own homes. It is they of whom I am thinking most, because it is they who, with the help and direction of our Heavenly Father, are and have been the strength of the Church.

These many years as I have traveled up and down the world, I have come to know the faithful, devoted men and women of this Church. It has been my privilege to partake of the spirit and hospitality of your homes, to feel the purpose of your lives, to sit with you in counsel—and it is my knowledge of you and your faithfulness, together with the sustaining hand of my Father in heaven, that helps me to go on to meet any requirement and any service that may be expected of me in the days ahead.

For your support, your faith, and your prayers, I am deeply grateful. And it is a source of strength and comfort to me to know that the responsibility for the conduct of this work does not devolve upon the President alone, nor upon the General Authorities alone, but it devolves also upon every man and woman who has been baptized by the servants of God and become a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. We cannot shift the responsibility if we would; our Father has placed it upon our shoulders, and we must round them up and help to carry it off triumphantly.

My constant prayer is that our lives may reflect the purity of the gospel, that our homes may be the abode of the Spirit of our Father in heaven, that our every action may be scanned in vain for any evil, and that when men shall look over our lives, they may be led to say we are consistent followers of the meek and lowly Nazarene.

Our mission in the world is to save souls, to bless them, and to place them in a condition that they may go back into the presence of our Father, crowned with glory, immortality, and eternal life. Let kindness, joy, and peace characterize our efforts, and be a blessing to our Father's children wherever it may be our privilege to roam. Let us extend to all our Father's children the hand of welcome, and teach unto them that we know without doubt that Jesus was and is the Christ, that Joseph Smith was a prophet of the living God, and that the men who represent the work today receive from our Heavenly Father the inspiration and revelation of his mind and will for the benefit of his Church, whenever necessary.

That we may be worthy of the honor God has given us, that we may be worthy of the lineage whence we came, that we may be faithful sons and daughters of God, worthy to bear his image in the earth, that we may not defile our tabernacles with anything that is impure or unholy, and that when our labors are finished and we are summoned back to our Heavenly Father we may be welcome there because of our faith and faithfulness here below, is my prayer for all Israel this day.

I testify to you that this is the work of our Father, and it will roll forth until he comes again in the clouds of heaven, whose right it is to rule and reign.

President GEORGE ALBERT



PRESIDENT GEORGE ALBERT SMITH

SEVEN times in the last one hundred fifteen years the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has been called upon to mourn the passing of its president. In the early days of the Church the passing of the President brought forth predictions that the death of the leader would mark the end of the Church. But with each succession in the Presidency, the Church has moved forward to ever-increasing accomplishment.

The seventh President of the Church, Heber J. Grant, beloved and wise prophet, has gone to his reward; and a great reward truly it will be.

The Lord in his wisdom and mercy has raised up another to take his place, one who by training, experience, service, and ancestry has been well and fully prepared for this greatest of responsibilities—that of serving, under the appointment of our Father in heaven, as prophet, seer, and revelator of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

President George Albert Smith becomes President of the Church at a time when his distinctive talents and special qualifications will assist him to meet the challenging problems the Church is facing today because of world conditions. With the nations in turmoil, with men's hearts failing them, with moral standards at a low ebb, with selfishness rampant, when the future to many appears uncertain and fearful, a kind and wise prophet arises to lead nearly a million of our Father's children in Latter-day Israel.

There is no room in the heart of President George Albert Smith for hatred, for anger, for envy, for resentment, or for fear. To him have been given many

of the qualities which can only be described as being Christlike. In widely scattered parts of the world he has preached the gospel of love and kindness. He has taught his fellow men that all the people of the earth are our Father's children, that regardless of race, creed, or color, all men are our brothers—and that we all shall stand before the judgment seat and account for our actions in mortality.

At a time when the world needs love, kindness, and consideration for others, an ardent advocate of those needed virtues becomes the leader of nearly a million people whose lives should be devoted, as his has been, to preaching and practicing "good will toward men." "Spiritual vitality" are words used by a prominent writer to describe his most outstanding characteristic.



PRESIDENT GEORGE ALBERT SMITH
AT FOUR YEARS OF AGE

PRESIDENT SMITH is a friend maker.

He understands and practices the principle that "to have friends you must be a friend." With this art and gift of friend-making his own illustrious and beloved father, John Henry Smith, was also richly blessed. His mother, Sarah Farr Smith, daughter of Lorin Farr, first mayor of Ogden, also had the happy faculty of drawing people to her.

The friends President Smith has made for himself and for the Church are in many nations and in the islands of the sea. In London and Liverpool, on the continent of Europe, and in Scandinavia, amid the skyscrapers of New York, in other great cities of the East and South, and on the west coast, and from there to the humble huts of the natives in Hawaii, New Zealand, Samoa, Tonga, and other islands of the Pacific, the name and face of the new President of the Church are known and welcomed. Nor is he a stranger among the Indian tribes of Western America. He has visited the homes of the Hopis, Navajos, Zunis, Bannocks, Shoshones, Goshutes, and many other tribes.

In the historic places of the Church,

President Smith has friends who look forward to his visits. In Palmyra, Harmony (Susquehanna), in Nauvoo, Independence, Omaha, and other areas where early Church history was written, people know and have good reason to remember favorably the man who has made himself their friend.

On the railroads, which he has used extensively, porters, brakemen, conductors, and dining-car stewards to station masters, passenger agents, superintendents, and presidents, greet him with deference and courtesy. Senators, congressmen, governors, and numerous state, county and city officials are his friends. So are thousands of humble folk in all walks of life. He is one of the outstanding missionaries of the Church and never overlooks an opportunity to preach the gospel or to tell others about the Church.

His many benefactions will never be known. Throughout his life he has helped others to carry their burdens; he has assisted the poor, the needy, the widows, and the fatherless. He has visited the sick and comforted those who have been caused to mourn. He has brought new vision and courage to boys and young men particularly who have become discouraged and were failing in the battle of life.

His concern for the welfare of young people has been expressed in a type of

PRESIDENT GEORGE ALBERT SMITH ABOUT THE
TIME OF HIS MARRIAGE



THE IMPROVEMENT ERA

SMITH

By John D. Giles

Member of the General Board of Y.M.M.I.A.,
Executive Secretary-Treasurer Utah Pioneer
Trails and Landmarks Association and "This
Is the Place" Monument Commission

missionary work that is individual and practical. He has won the love and confidence of those he has assisted, and has never in the least degree caused or permitted them to be embarrassed. In this work his kindness and friendship have been reinforced by tactfulness of an extraordinary kind, which has enabled him to win the hearts of boys and girls and men and women alike, and to bring to the surface the slumbering qualities which have given them new hope and confidence.

One of his little publicized services was rendered as president of the Society for the Aid of the Sightless. Many of

handicapped by impaired vision as the result of excessive heat and sun-glare while with a surveying party which laid out the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad from Green River, Utah, he has never let his loss, serious as it has been, daunt his spirit or retard his progress.

He has long been connected with leading commercial and industrial enterprises. When little more than a boy, he worked as an implement assembler and salesman for Grant Odell and Company and the Co-op Wagon and Machine Company, predecessor of the Consolidated Wagon & Machine Company. He was a clothing factory employee and later a salesman for Z.C.M.I., where he had the unique distinction of never having been asked to itemize his expense account. Recently he was elected president of that institution. He has served over many years as a member of the board of directors of several large western institutions. He is now president of Utah State National Bank, Zion Savings Bank and Trust Company, Beneficial Life Insurance Company, and Utah-Idaho Sugar Company. He is vice president and a director of Utah Savings and Trust Company. He served as director of the historic Salt Lake Theater, of the Libbey Investment Company, Mutual Creamery, and of Heber J. Grant and Company.

As a student he attended the Salt Lake City public schools, Brigham Young University, and the University of Utah. He is now president of the board of Brigham Young University.

One of the pioneers in America as an airplane passenger, President Smith has served as a director of Western Air Lines for several years. He was responsible for the preparation of a log of the route of that air line showing the historic places on the route from San Diego, California, to Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada.

The first Latter-day Saint to be honored with an appointment to a federal office, he became Receiver of Public

Moneys and Disbursing Agent for Utah in 1898. His appointment was made by William McKinley, and he was reappointed by Theodore Roosevelt.

His judgment, vision, and unquestioned integrity would have insured his outstanding success had he chosen to follow a business career.

He has preached the gospel of honest work, of thrift, of good homes, of education, and of progress. Through it all he has been practical and consistent. He has preached only what he has practiced. He has never advocated that others should do what he was not willing to do first. His leadership is of the kind that leads by both precept and example.

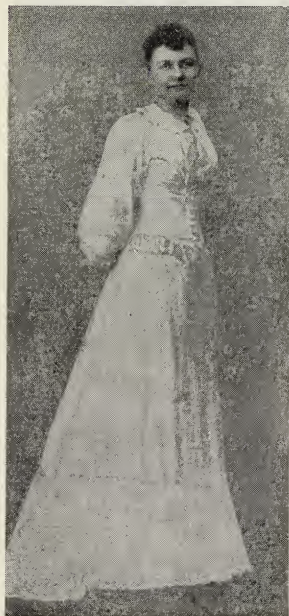
The new President of the Church is a man of action. He believes in completing any task once begun. His patriotism and love of country have been demonstrated by his life's activities. As a young man he served in the Utah National Guard as first sergeant of Troop C, First Cavalry. During World War I, he was a member of the State Council of Defense and chairman of the Armenian and Syrian relief committee. At various other times he has served on local, state, and national committees in patriotic service.

National recognition came to President Smith while he was still a young man. More than thirty years ago, in 1913, he was elected vice president of the International Irrigation Congress, and two years later became its president. In 1917 he became president of the International Dry Farm Congress. When these two groups were merged, he was chosen as president.

The Sons of the American Revolution elected him National Vice-President General in 1926, and since that time he has been a national officer. He served as president of the Utah Society of that group in 1918-1919 and served as a director at various times. He represented the Utah Society at national meetings in New York, Newark, Rochester, and Detroit. In 1944, even though conditions prevented his attendance, he was re-elected to the second highest office in the national organization, a position he still holds.

He came by his membership in that patriotic organization deservedly. One of his ancestors was Edward Winslow

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LUCY EMILY WOODRUFF SMITH IN HER WEDDING GOWN

those who have lost their sight have reason to bless the efforts he has made in their behalf. During his presidency, the Book of Mormon was printed in Braille for the benefit of those who are unable to see.

For a man of such pronounced spirituality, President Smith has had a remarkably wide and varied experience in secular and civic affairs. Even though

EMILY SMITH STEWART



EDITH SMITH ELLIOTT



GEORGE ALBERT SMITH, JR.



The SMITH FAMILY

in the Leading Councils
of the Church —•

TO one humble, God-fearing man, whose name is practically unknown to most members of the Church, and entirely unknown to the world, has come the great honor and distinction of being the progenitor of sixteen men who have been called to serve in the leading councils of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Three of this good man's descendants have served as presidents of the Church. Four have been counselors in the First Presidency. Two have been presidents of the Council of the Twelve Apostles. Eight have been apostles. One is an assistant to the Council of the Twelve Apostles. Six—all who have served in this position since the organization of the Church—have served as Patriarch to the Church. One has served as a member of the Presiding Bishopric, and two have been Church historians.

Some have served as mission presidents, stake presidents, patriarchs, bishops and officers in practically all, if not all, the organizations of the Church. To determine how many would be an endless task. It is certain, however, that more of the descendants of this almost unknown man than of any other have served in the leading councils of the Church.

The name of this common ancestor of so many of our Church leaders is Asael Smith. He accepted the gospel when it was presented to him by his son, Joseph Smith, Sr., but died soon after the Church was organized and before being baptized.

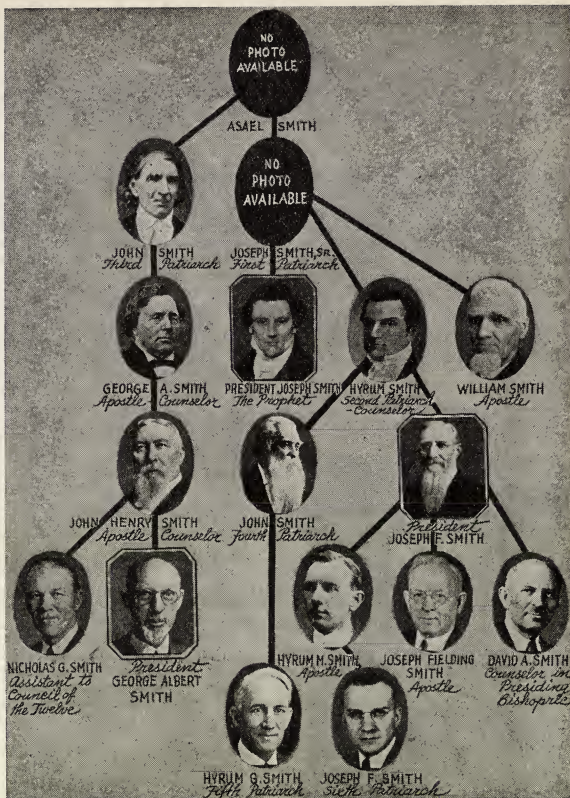
Asael Smith was the grandfather of the Prophet Joseph Smith, first President of the Church (1830-1844). He was the great-grandfather of President Joseph F. Smith, sixth President of the Church (1901-1918), and the great-great-grandfather of President George Albert Smith, eighth President of the Church, who was ordained May 21, 1945. All of those bearing the surname Smith who have served as General Authorities of the Church, excepting Sylvester Smith only, who was a member of the First Council of the Seventy for a short time (1835-37), were his descendants.

The following biographical notes indicate the relationships and the positions in the leading councils of the Church held by the descendants of Asael Smith. The individuals are listed according to the family lines through which they have descended.

Asael Smith,¹ son of Samuel Smith, Jr., son of the first Samuel, who was the son of Robert and Mary Smith who came from England. Born at Topsfield, Massachusetts, March 7, 1744; died at Stockholm, New York, October 31, 1830.

Joseph Smith, Sr., son of Asael Smith.

¹After spelled Asabel by some of his descendants.



Born at Topsfield, Massachusetts, July 17, 1771; died at Nauvoo, Illinois, September 14, 1840. First Patriarch to the Church (1833-1840).

Joseph Smith, Jr., the Prophet, son of the first Joseph. Born at Sharon, Vermont, December 23, 1805; martyred at Carthage, Illinois, June 27, 1844. First Apostle of this dispensation (1829-1844). First President of the Church (1830-1844).

Hyrum Smith, son of Joseph Smith, Sr. Born at Tunbridge, Vermont, February 9, 1800; martyred at Carthage, Illinois, June 27, 1844. Second counselor in First Presidency (1837-1841). Second Patriarch to the Church (1841-1844).

William B. Smith, son of Joseph Smith, Sr. Born at Royalton, Vermont, March 13, 1811; died at Osterdock, Iowa, November 13, 1894. Apostle (1835-1845).

John Smith, son of Hyrum Smith. Born at Kirtland, Ohio, September 22, 1832; died at Salt Lake City, Utah, November 6, 1911. Fourth Patriarch to the Church (1855-1911).

Hyrum G. Smith, grandson of John Smith. Born at South Jordan, Utah, July 8, 1879; died at Salt Lake City, Utah, February 4, 1932. Fifth Patriarch to the Church (1911-1932).

—From a study and diagram by John D. Giles

President Joseph F. Smith, son of Hyrum Smith. Born at Far West, Missouri, November 13, 1838; died at Salt Lake City, Utah, November 19, 1918. Apostle (1866-1918). Second counselor in First Presidency (1880-1901).^{*} First Counselor in First Presidency (1901-1901). Sixth President of the Church (1901-1918).

Hyrum M. Smith, son of President Joseph F. Smith. Born at Salt Lake City, Utah, March 21, 1872; died at Salt Lake City, Utah, January 23, 1918. Apostle (1901-1918).

Joseph F. Smith, son of Hyrum M. Smith. Born at Salt Lake City, Utah, January 30, 1899. Became sixth Patriarch to the Church October 3, 1942.

Joseph Fielding Smith, son of President Joseph F. Smith. Born at Salt Lake City, Utah, July 19, 1876. Apostle (1910-1918). Church Historian (1921-).

David A. Smith, son of President Joseph F. Smith. (Concluded on page 429)

^{*}Except for short periods following deaths of Presidents John Taylor and Wilford Woodruff.

The President of the Quorum of the Twelve ...

GEORGE FRANKLIN RICHARDS

By Bryant S. Hinckley

ON May 21, 1945, George Franklin Richards was set apart as President of the Quorum of the Twelve, succeeding George Albert Smith who became the eighth President of the Church. This marks an important era in the history of the Church. The new Quorum president is a wise and benevolent man with a record of service which testifies of his love for and his devotion to the truth. Brother Richards comes to this high office enjoying the love of the people, the confidence of his associates, and with a training which eminently qualifies him for his duties.

At fifteen years of age he was ordained an elder; he was subsequently ordained a seventy, a high priest, and a patriarch. For sixteen years he was counselor in the presidency of Tooele Stake of Zion, and in April 1906, was

sustained as an apostle. From 1916 to 1919 he presided over the European Mission. This was during the turbulent days of World War I. For sixteen years he was president of the Salt Lake Temple, and since his release he has served as general supervisor of temple work of the Church. The serenity of his spirit is in perfect harmony with the sanctity of that holy house, and under his quiet but efficient leadership the work grew increasingly popular. From 1937 to 1942 he was acting Patriarch to the Church. The record shows that for thirty-nine years he has served with marked fidelity as an apostle, and comes to the presidency of the quorum, matured in judgment, ripened in experience, mellowed in spirit, tranquil, happy.

Before his calling to the apostleship he was prominent in civic affairs, serv-



PRESIDENT GEORGE F. RICHARDS

ing as county treasurer of Tooele County, chairman of the school board, and a member of the state legislature. He is judiciously minded and was able to give valuable service as a legislator.

GEORGE F. RICHARDS was born in Farmington, Davis County, February 23, 1861, a son of Nanny Longstroth and Franklin Dewey Richards. His father, fifty years an apostle, became president of that quorum and Church historian. He was a man of literary ability and learning, distinguished for his

(Continued on page 410)

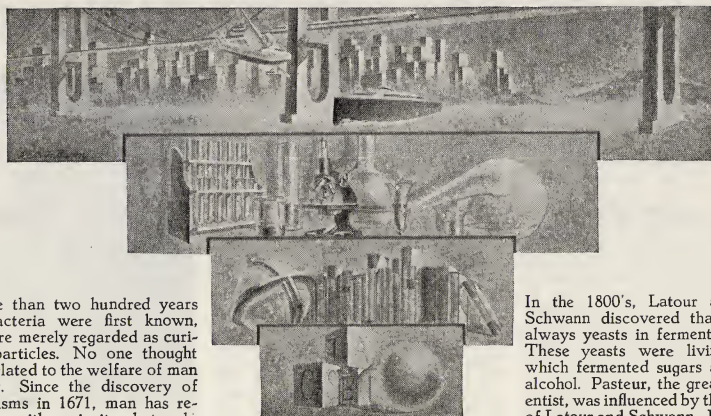


PRESIDENT AND SISTER RICHARDS ON PRESIDENT RICHARDS' EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY

Brother and Sister George F. Richards and their posterity. This picture was taken in 1941. Today his posterity numbers thirteen living children, sixty-one grandchildren, and forty-eight great-grandchildren.



MICROBES



FOR more than two hundred years after bacteria were first known, they were merely regarded as curious living particles. No one thought they were related to the welfare of man in any way. Since the discovery of these organisms in 1671, man has regarded them with curiosity, but only comparatively recently has he learned much about them. Since his understanding of them really began to grow, man's conception of microorganisms has markedly changed. He now realizes that microbes are of very great importance, for in some ways they determine when, how, and where man shall live. To follow this change in man's conception of these living things is an intensely interesting study.

Not until we had learned how to make simple microscopes and found out how to focus them effectively, did we become aware of the existence of this world of minute life. In 1671, Kircher, a Roman Catholic monk and a grinder of simple lenses, was thrilled when he focused his magnifying glass on drops of blood taken from a plague patient and saw little moving bodies which were invisible to the naked eyes. When he was examining drops of muddy water, he noticed other living things which wiggled across the field and passed out of vision. Later he was surprised to see them come into view at the opposite side of the magnifying field. He announced his findings and called that which he saw "invisible worms."

A few years later Anton van Leeuwenhoek, also a grinder of lenses, and having a curious turn of mind, wandered about the world focusing his magnifying glass. He was a draper in a dry goods shop. Drapers used magnifying glasses to count the threads in their cloth. In 1673, he made other uses of his instrument and announced his findings. Whole flies, fly legs, and even fly brains were examined. He collected raindrops and materials from between the teeth and examined them. He found organisms which were spherical, spiral, and rod-shaped. He was the first man to see bacteria and describe them. He wrote his findings in a series of four hundred

in a CHANGING WORLD

PART I

By *Thomas L. Martin*
PH.D.

DEAN OF COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE,
BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY

letters to two scientific societies to which he belonged.

Said one:

Those letters destroyed hoary old scientific myths in wholesale quantities, brought kings and queens to his door, roused storms of ridicule and equal storms of adulation.

PEOPLE were interested in this new world which had been discovered. "We have found them," men said. "We know where they come from, now we should like to know just what they do?" Numerous guesses were made. In 1762, Plenciz, a pioneer worker in bacteriology made one guess. He suggested that in some way these germs were responsible for disease. This idea was not generally accepted for another one hundred years.

It was later found, however, that the souring of milk, the rising of bread dough, the making of strong drinks and other kinds of fermentative products were associated with microscopic life.

In the 1800's, Latour and Theodor Schwann discovered that there were always yeasts in fermenting materials. These yeasts were living organisms which fermented sugars and produced alcohol. Pasteur, the great French scientist, was influenced by the suggestions of Latour and Schwann. Previously the opinion had prevailed that fermentation of organic materials was due to the action of oxygen in the air. It was thought to be purely chemical until Pasteur proved by accurate experiments that the fermentation changes were brought about by the action of living yeasts. He demonstrated many kinds of fermentation processes and showed that bacteria and other microbes did this work, and that each kind of microbe brought about a characteristic type of fermentation.

The results of this work made Pasteur a very important man in the eyes of his fellow scientists. Business men became interested in him. A thirteen-million dollar silkworm industry of France had almost been ruined. The silkworms were sick, and many were dying off. Could Pasteur by any chance suggest a cure? He worked at the problem and discovered that germs were associated with the sickness. When healthy silkworms were kept away from the sick ones, silkworm troubles were ended. That bacteria may possibly be the cause of disease was indicated in this work.

Pollender in 1849, and Davaine in 1850 discovered rod-shaped organisms in the blood of animals suffering from anthrax. They surmised that these rods probably were responsible for this disease. The germ theory of disease was apparently beginning to be born. Robert Koch in 1876 did much to support this same idea. Pasteur in France and Robert Koch in Germany working at about the same period of time, showed that disease bacteria were responsible for tuberculosis, for anthrax, and for chicken cholera, and that there was some disease-producing virus that caused hydrophobia. Their results were very definite, but most people refused to believe them and many eminent

(Continued on page 415)

THE IMPROVEMENT ERA

A REG'LAR FIRST-CLASS GUY



By *Marvin O. Ashton* OF THE PRESIDING BISHOPRIC

A REG'LAR FIRST-CLASS GUY

When you meet a fine young fellow,
Just a robust, careless boy,
And he greets you with a "Hello!"
That just thrills your heart with joy.
If, to him, your friendship's priceless—
Something money cannot buy,
Then you're what he's pleased to label:
"That's a reg'lar first-class guy!"

Be a guy to some fine fellow;
Show him how to play the game;
Buck him up and keep him level—
Brace him when he's under strain.
Be to him a real companion—
Not too good, and not too wise—
Just a Pal, and then *you're listed*
With his "First-Class Reg'lar Guys."

—David Elton

WHEN the boys you are passing by
stop, do they say to one another,
"There's a reg'lar first-class
guy"?

While it goes without saying, that much delinquency in the world is due to the spoiled child, a great factor in indifference and crime is that we dads and mothers and we who pretend to be responsible for the boys' destiny are not *regular first-class guys*. I mean we don't get his viewpoint, and we are not with him in his amusements. He lives in one world, and we live in another.

Now, there is a difference between being one *with* them and one *of* them. I knew a schoolteacher who miserably failed as such because he was one *of* them. He used to slide down the haystack after them. A teacher must maintain his dignity, but he must at the proper time, as it were, "let his hair down" with them in their recreation and fun. Dance with them, skate with them, eat with them, play ball with them, and they warm up to you, and it is then you are in a position to help them.

Two years ago at a stake conference, a bishop came to me and said, "Bishop, there is someone over in the hospital who would like to see you—could you spare the time?" Sure, I had the time. We found lying on a cot a boy fourteen, with a bullet hole straight through his lungs. His life was hanging on a thread. What had caused this catastrophe? Had the boy himself, or someone else, by accident, pulled the trigger? No, that isn't how it happened.

It was Halloween night, and five boys, with the ordinary Halloween boyish pranks in mind, jumped over the farmer's fence to have some fun. The farmer, enraged, came from behind the house with a high-powered rifle. One of the boys had on a white shirt—the farmer

took deliberate aim—put the bead on the white shirt and pulled the trigger. That lad lay there as they found him, gasping for breath.

Pardon me if I go on with a few details of this story: The bishop was called in, but was told by the doctor that the boy was in too precarious a condition for any visitor. But the bishop—thank God for the virtues of these fellows—with a kindly eye and with faith in heaven's blessings, with a jaw set in righteousness, pleaded, "Doc, if that boy just had an idea that he would get better, if we prayed with him, don't you think that it would help pull him through?" The physician dropped his head and assented, "Bishop, you win, but be as careful as you can."

Well, I have a letter from that boy, and I prize it highly. In that letter the boy told me that for two months the bishop came every night and held his hand. With the help of his Heavenly Father he pulled through.

Now, that was a dastardly deed on the part of the farmer. Of course, they put him behind bars and as I looked upon the limp form of the boy, I had a prayer in my heart that they would keep him behind bars.

(Concluded on page 422)

THE CONTRIBUTIONS of

By Eldon D. Brinley, LT. (J.G.)

MANY Latter-day Saints doubtless take for granted the recreational program of the Church, oftentimes little realizing its enormous *fait accompli* in this field. Outsiders, however, frequently comment and marvel at the magnitude of the Mormon leisure time program, for the Church has not only pioneered recreation in America and contributed significantly to contemporary recreational theory and practice, but its leadership in this realm is currently recognized.

As late as 1792 the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church stated, "We prohibit play in the strongest terms." President Dwight of Yale College declared in 1824, "To indulge a taste for playgoing means nothing more or less than the loss of that most valuable treasure, the immortal soul." These excerpts are fairly representative of the nineteenth century puritanism and asceticism. Religious and educational literature of this era contained numerous references to the negative attitude which society maintained toward play and recreation. The Latter-day Saint Church was organized in 1830, and many of its charter members held similar viewpoints.

Mormons, however, were fortunate to have a prophet, Joseph Smith, who not only believed in wholesome play, but practiced it in his daily life. He was succeeded by Brigham Young, a realistic leader, who recognized the necessity of diversion for his people. Incidentally, recreational pursuits helped to keep alive the high morale while crossing the plains. By the time President Young passed away, a recreational pattern was strongly entrenched in the Church.

Originally, Mormons formed a minority group and were more or less forced to develop a recreational outlook to fit their peculiar circumstances. Later, after the Saints migrated to Utah, the communities at first were predominantly Mormon. Both of these extremes were conducive to an indigenous recreational evolution.

Though most sects of the day looked upon recreation as something to be strictly avoided, by the year 1850, Mormons were holding dances in their churches, an unorthodox practice of the time. The reason for this was probably two-fold: (1) Mormons placed recreation on a high spiritual plane, for they held that temporal affairs were a vital part of their religion, and (2) building facilities were limited. (This has undoubtedly formed the basis for the present practice of building a recreational hall in connection with every chapel that is constructed.) Even now, many denominations are reluctant to sponsor leisure time pursuits in their chapels, though the last two decades have witnessed an almost about-face in this regard.



—Photographs, courtesy U.S. Forest Service

Thus while other similar agencies in America little recognized the future possibilities of recreation, the Church was developing a program destined later to be widely recognized. Today Mormon recreational viewpoints differ little from those of the outstanding contemporary leaders in recreation.

MORMONS place recreation on a four-fold basis, namely, biological, educational, social, and spiritual. They designate seven urges supposedly common to all: social, dramatic, rhythmic, physical, linguistic, environmental, and constructive.

These natural tendencies can be controlled, however; the process of modification forming the basis of education for leisure. Behavior can be altered to a considerable degree through training. The values of such biographical factors depend upon the way in which they are developed. Recreation education thus becomes the means of conditioning so that natural tendencies seek the highest levels of expression.

Mormons finally recognize recreation as a social phenomenon. When individuals are together with spare time, diversional activities are bound to take place, and this fellowship is recognized and encouraged rather than inhibited. The Church sees recreation as a means of social control which thus provides a supplement to its educational program.

Two potent concepts stand out vividly. One concerns the relation of play and work. Brigham Young said, "Our work, our everyday labor, our whole

lives are within the scope of religion." This meant that religion was to be practical. It included the "whole man" as L. P. Jacks has since so vigorously contended. Thus recreation, as well as other life essentials, was to be dealt with adequately. The Mormons early recognized work and play as complementary, since the main difference lies in an attitude of mind. An activity may be work for one, and play to another. "True work," wrote Joseph Lee, "is the highest form of play."

The second significant idea advocated the democratization of activities. It was a general belief even as late as 1900 that recreation, though the word itself is scarce in the literature of the times, was a privilege for the wealthy only. The poorer classes were to work and survive, while diversion was reserved for the privileged groups. The Mormon viewpoint in this respect was revolutionary, for it championed, not recreation for the few, but diversion for all, with activities administered on a democratic basis.

THE primary aim of the Church recreational program is spirituality. It is this tremendous drive which provides a motivation outsiders fail to comprehend. Jacks referred to this goal when he said that a fundamental problem facing civilization today on every side was "keeping up a high quality of body and mind in the mass of the people." Call it morale or what you will—the Mor-

MORMON RECREATION

WELFARE AND RECREATION OFFICER, U.S.N.R.



mons have it, and it is this spiritual essence which provides a driving impetus behind the entire program.

Mormons believe in wholesome recreation only. They do not condemn an activity as such, but only as it affects its participants. The Church feels that a performance, sponsored in the proper environment and under dynamic positive leadership produces desirable results. It believes that most individuals will select such high-class pursuits if given the opportunity of choice.

The main drawbacks of many so-called worldly pleasures, according to the Mormon view, is that there is no such spiritual force behind the activity with a result that many diversions degenerate into unwholesomeness and boredom.

The criteria of a successful recreational program include so-called mass participation. The Church plans recreation for everyone, and observation as well as actual survey substantiates a high degree of participation. The Church has found a way to interest practically all of its members, and many nonmembers as well, in its recreational activities. Such examples as the largest basketball league in the world, and the huge Saltair dance festival of normal years, are but instances of what this all means.

HAVE you ever stopped to think how little the Church recreational activities cost? In many comparative programs, a minimum of about seventy percent of the total overhead goes for lead-

ership. Mormon leadership, being a gratis proposition, provides a tremendous saving. Furthermore, facilities are provided free, and other necessities are donated by various individuals, leaving but little expense.

Nearly one hundred percent of the Church wards operate on the budget plan. Under this system each family is assessed an unbelievably low, prorated amount to carry on the year's program, the levies being based upon ability to pay. Mormons feel that everyone should contribute a share of the total cost, no matter how small.

Out of the two recreational sponsoring organizations, the Primary and the M.I.A., between fifteen percent and

TROUT FISHING

By Helen Maring

How very quickly have these hours gone. It was a boy's world that you shared with me. . . . Taking mother fishing in the dawn— Pointing out deer tracks I could not see. You held back "devil's club" to help me out; You were a sudden man with gallant ways. Breathlessly, I watched you catching trout, And gave a smile by way of words of praise.

"We must be still, for trout are scary fish!" You tell me as we clamber up the stream. "I think I'll catch enough for quite a dish." And then you stop to fish; and I, to dream. While dragging home, you whistled like a bird: And I trailed happily without a word.

twenty percent of such members are *bona fide* leaders. No other recreational agency can boast of such a proportion. When it is further realized that this leadership serves voluntarily and without pay, such a ratio is difficult to comprehend. The significance of such a contribution to leadership development in any program is highly commendable. Though the quality of leaders in some instances may not measure up to the professional standards of other agencies, the efficiency of the Church program seems to have suffered no ill effects in this respect. If such a deficiency in quality exists, the great numbers of proficient leaders more than compensate.

Many of the contemporary social problems could be remedied if only people had been adequately trained for leisure time. Mormons propose to provide this conditioning. Jacks advocated this point of view by stating, "Education and recreation: united they stand; divided they fall."

An educational background is provided Church members for numerous recreational pursuits. These activities are not just thrown out at individuals. Participants not only have the opportunity to dance, for instance, but are taught the necessary specific fundamentals. The same holds true for drama, athletics, music, and a gamut of activities.

Furthermore, the training is not limited to skill fundamentals in a given activity. Persons are taught how and why to use their leisure time. Positive concepts are developed within the membership, with the result that carry-over values are plainly evident. Mormon recreational functions are unique whether they are found in Utah or any other part of the world. Education for recreation has become a basic Mormon concept, the results of which can be observed throughout the Church.

The Mormon recreational heritage is truly a rich one, backed by sound tradition. Members could hardly be expected to realize its full impact and worth because it has always been with them.

The relative success of the Mormon recreational program did not just happen. That it is able to function so extensively in the lives of its people is all part of a comprehensive design, for the program is minutely planned by competent though humble and inspired leaders.

A progressive Mormon program has significantly contributed to the total American recreational picture, and ever continues to welcome the challenges and opportunities of leisure time. With this background of singular success, the Church intends to accept its full responsibility in meeting the exigencies of a postwar era by exemplifying actively its slogan, "Carry On."

A MORMON WIFE

The Life Story of Augusta Winters Grant

By MARY GRANT JUDD

*Daughter of President Heber J. and
Augusta Winters Grant*

VII

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS

LEARNING and teaching are the essence of my mother's character. Since she spent the equivalent of ten years of her life in the schoolroom it seems appropriate to consider further some of her experiences as a teacher before leaving that phase of her life. On the whole "Miss Winters" enjoyed schoolteaching very much. The main drawback until she came under the direction of John R. Park was that the schools were ungraded and she had all her pupils in one room and far too many of them to teach.

How would it seem to a schoolteacher of today to instruct pupils, some of whom were as old as herself, and among them big unruly boys? What would it be like to teach a school sans janitor, where the children must chop wood for the one stove that furnished uncertain heat, or carry drinking water in a bucket from a pump in the yard? (There was only one dipper for all the youngsters to drink from, but in those days their minds were untroubled by fear of germs.)

At West Jordan in the spring of 1876, the twenty-year-old girl wrote: "I sometimes feel like running away. I went to the trustees and told them I should *have* to have an assistant—I have sixty-four pupils all in one room, and that is more than I can attend to and answer all their questions. This is the way it goes: 'Schoolma'am, I want to stay out and chop wood.' . . . 'Please let me be monitor.' . . . 'Oo-o-h, will you please get this sliver out of my finger?' . . . 'Schoolma'am, Jeddy is putting a pea-bug in my ear.' . . . 'May I go after a bucket of water?' . . . 'Won't you let me go after a scuttle of coal?' . . . 'Schoolma'am, Anna's got a grammar, and she won't let me have it to cipher in.' . . . These remarks enlarged, varied, and multiplied by sixty-four is about what I hear every day."

But instead of growing smaller, her classes grew larger: "Closed the week with seventy pupils," she moans. "Too much, too many."

TO bolster up her courage "Miss Winters" developed a philosophy that "there is a dark and a bright side to all



AUGUSTA DURING HER SCHOOLTEACHING DAYS

pictures, and teaching is not an exception. When you hear of the sweet things your pupils say to you, how they love you, what a good influence you have been in their lives; when they bring you their choicest flowers or a beautiful picture; when you see what an interest they take in their studies, remembering so much of what you say to them and sometimes even surpassing your most sanguine expectations in this respect; you feel repaid for all your labor and think a teacher's life is not so bad after all."

The fall of 1879 found "Miss Winters" teaching what was to be her last and most satisfying school, as well as her most remunerative. This was the one in the Seventeenth Ward, the position coming through Dr. Park. Soon after the term began, the happy teacher wrote: "This is the nicest school I ever had and my sister, Susie, who is assisting me, says the same. We have done very well financially, I have made about a hundred dollars a month."

NOT only was this biography interrupted, but also the life of Augusta Winters Grant was modified through the passing of her husband, President Heber J. Grant. Appropriately enough, the biography is resumed at the point where her husband enters her life.

It was now that Augusta Winters became the largest tithepayer in her home town. The people in Pleasant Grove saw very little money in those days. My mother remembers a small dish high up in the kitchen cupboard at home where her father hoarded the small amount of money which he laboriously saved to pay the yearly taxes. All the children knew it was there, she says, but would never have thought of touching it or asking that any part of it be given them for new clothes or anything else of the kind. And her mother, when there was no butter in the house, would not have taken the price of a pound for anything.

ONE of the chief compensations for receiving what was in those days a large salary for a teacher was the joy reflected in Augusta's life, which she was able to put into the lives of her family at Pleasant Grove. Her sisters were equally generous with what they earned. In her first year at school Augusta had written: "How our parents have to sacrifice for us children to get an education" and now she was able, at least in part, to repay that sacrifice.

My mother has told me that her great delight was "to come home at Christmas time loaded with presents until I had to have the help of various people with my numerous parcels." By now, Helen had grown into a beautiful young woman. Being the youngest daughter of the family, and having no income of her own, there were always clothes to be bought for her. For the father there were books, and once Mary-Ann was given by her daughter a paisley shawl which is one of my own treasured possessions at the present time. [The picture appearing in the *Era* of October 1944, p. 598, shows Mrs. Grant with this shawl around her.]

ROMANCE

WHEREVER Augusta Winters went, whether teaching in some little country town, or attending such schools as Timpanogos Academy or the University of Deseret, there were always admirers. It is not to be wondered at. She was young. She was intelligent. She was beautiful and good. Reared as she had been in a happy Mormon home by parents who truly loved one another and who considered their eight sturdy children as precious gifts from God, it was natural that Augusta should look forward to the day when she would preside over just such a home as wife and mother. And yet, much as she liked

her young companions, she could never feel that any particular suitor was meant for her.

I have told you that her first proposal of marriage came when, at the age of seventeen, she was attending the Timpanogos Academy in Provo. Naturally her answer was in the negative. The inexperienced country girl was far too young to consider marriage and, besides, her mind was centered on getting an education.

In the summer of 1875, when she was just nineteen, Augusta had come to Salt Lake City to attend a normal institute (the first one ever held there) and right in the middle of a class was handed a note which proved to be an offer of marriage. She recorded: "It nearly took my breath away, only the absurdity of the thing soon brought it back again. The note was so full of eloquent and passionate feeling; enough to touch a heart of stone! The missive so far as I can remember, ran as follows: 'My dear Miss Winters: I have a subject under consideration in which I desire your cooperation—I recognize in you a refined, enlightened, educated, pure-minded, true woman. Rumor says you are placed beyond my reach by having your affections engaged to another. Please enlighten me on this point—I do not wish to put more on

paper, but at some convenient time and place if you desire it, etc. If this subject is odious to you, one word from you will dismiss me. Very respectfully, C. B.'"

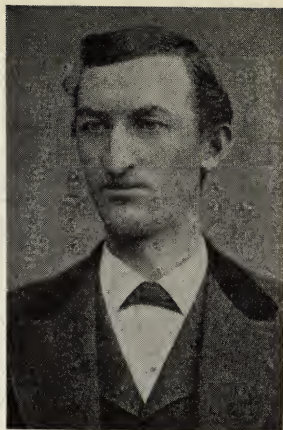
Augusta added: "I gave him the one word very emphatically and have heard no more from him, and I don't want to hear any more from him or from anybody else on this subject at present. I prefer the freedom and privileges of 'single blessedness' until I am at least twenty-five or thirty years old."

She says she often had cause to think of an old song that ran:

I have finished it—the letter
That will tell him he is free;
From this moment and forever,
He is nothing more to me.

Augusta possessed a loving heart and was loath to hurt her girlhood beaux when she had to reject one. And yet, paradoxically enough, each time she sensed a feeling of relief. "Well, the crisis is past," she would confide to her diary, "one more case disposed of and we are still friends. Another case of 'not to be' and, oh, how thankful."

AUGUSTA WINTERS GRANT, CENTER FRONT, AND HER MOTHER, RIGHT, AT NIAGARA FALLS.



PRESIDENT HEBER J. GRANT AT THE TIME HE WAS AN INSTRUCTOR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF DESERET

Among her friends, her cousin, Thone Pratt, was one of Augusta's favorites. They were not really relatives but called themselves cousins because of Grandma Pratt. "We were always associated together in family reunions, etc.," says she. "Both of our families had taken it for granted that we would go right along the even tenor of our ways until we were even more closely related by marriage."

But it was not to be; the paths of the young people diverged, and each found happiness elsewhere. Thone married a charming singer and two of his sons, inheriting her talent, became proteges of Evan Stephens, the Welsh composer and famous leader of the Tabernacle Choir. Many of the present generation remember the sweet young voices of Noel and Wood Pratt in their favorite duet, "The Morning Breaks, the Shadows Flee," a composition of their grandfather, Parley P. Pratt, which had been set to music by Professor Stephens.

It was at Mill Creek that an amusing incident happened in which a middle-aged bachelor trustee figured prominently. When Augusta was invited to go into the city with him, she thought nothing of it, for her friend, Lydia, was also in the party. After her return she was still unsuspecting when she recorded in her diary: "Although my salary was not due for a week to come, he had the kindness to pay me for the whole month which enabled us to buy ever and ever so many pretty things and we enjoyed ourselves very much." But when a fortnight later the said trustee offered to take Augusta to town again, if she happened to be going alone, she began to understand that even a prosaic-looking exterior can hide a palpitating heart.

"Patience defend me," she fretted, a (Continued on page 424)



Subscription Campaign

AGAIN SETS NEW HIGH MARK

IN a campaign, which not only exceeded all expectations, but which also set new high marks in subscriptions for both regular subscribers and service personnel, *The Improvement Era* has marked one more milestone toward its fiftieth anniversary which will be celebrated in November 1947.

Unfortunately, limitations of space make it impossible to give more than barest mention to a few of the outstanding leaders in a campaign which had many unusual features.

In this latest effort to carry "the best missionary in the Church" into homes of Latter-day Saints and their friends, these new records were set up:

Highest number of stakes and missions reaching quotas.

Highest number of wards and branches reaching quotas.

Highest number of total subscriptions in *Era* history.

Highest total subscriptions from stakes and wards.

Highest total subscriptions from missions and branches.

Highest total subscriptions from any group.

Highest percent of quota from stakes.

Highest percent of quota from missions.

Highest percent of quota from wards or branches.

HIGHEST honors in the campaign go to Southern States Mission. With an almost unbelievable total of 3874 subscriptions, which equalled 523.5 percent of its quota, Southern States Mission established two new all-time all-Church records. Its total subscriptions were more in the one year than were being sent to all mission fields fifteen years ago. Southern States won the Division Three and all-Church citations for both percent of quota and total subscriptions.

To Seattle Stake, long a leader in *Era* campaigns, go highest honors among the stakes in percent of quota. Its record of 470.4 percent set a new high mark for all stakes since the beginning of the *Era*. In addition to Seattle Stake winning highest divisional and all-Church honors, three wards of that stake were also declared all-Church winners.

One of the most remarkable and consistent records over the years has been that of South Los Angeles Stake, which in the present campaign reached a total

of 1688 subscriptions. This was the highest record of any stake of the Church. It was exceeded only by the remarkable figure set by Southern States Mission. To South Los Angeles Stake goes the special citation for all-Church leaders in total subscriptions.

With a record of 1480 percent of its quota, Renton Ward of Seattle Stake wins triple honors. It was leader in its stake, in Division One, and in the entire Church for Class "A" wards, and receives the all-Church citation.

To Queen Anne Ward of Seattle Stake, with the total of 206 subscriptions, go all-Church honors for wards in Class "A."

In a campaign that was not only successful but unique as well, Seventeenth Ward of Salt Lake Stake won the all-

Church citation for Class "B" wards for total subscriptions. To one of the oldest wards in the first stake in the intermountain region go all-Church citation honors.

SOUTHERN STATES MISSION, DIVISION 3—1. to r.: President Heber Menck; Julie Sorenson, "Era" director; Helen Boy, "Era" director.

WESTERN CANADIAN MISSION, DIVISION 2—1. to r.: President Walter Miller; Cliff Walker, Y.W.M.I.A. supervisor and "Era" director; Jacqueline Newby, Y.W.M.I.A. supervisor and "Era" director.

EASTERN STATES MISSION, DIVISION 4—1. to r.: President Roy W. Doney; Donna B. Heywood, "Era" director; Alice Mae Anderson, "Era" director.

CALIFORNIA MISSION, DIVISION 1—1. to r.: President Elijah Allen; Lucile Bodily, Y.W.M.I.A. supervisor and "Era" director.

SEATTLE STAKE, DIVISION 1—1. to r.: President Monte L. Bean; Jack C. Wilkins, Y.W.M.I.A. supt.; Leora Clawson, Y.W.M.I.A. president; Leslie Seal, "Era" director.

SOUTH LOS ANGELES STAKE, DIVISION 14—1. to r.: Pres. John M. Iversen; Owen B. Robinson, Y.W.M.I.A. supt.; Mrs. Nell Ellsworth, Y.W.M.I.A. pres.; William Noble Waite, first counselor in stake presidency and "Era" campaign manager; George A. Baker, second counselor in stake presidency and "Era" campaign manager.

PHOENIX STAKE, DIVISION 13—1. to r.: President J. Robert Price; Wallace E. Braberg, Y.W.M.I.A. supt.; Ethel R. Peterson, Y.W.M.I.A. president; L. L. Driggs, "Era" director.

SHELLEY STAKE, DIVISION 3—1. to r.: President J. Berkeley Larsen; G. Osmond Dunford, Y.W.M.I.A. supt.; Louie Miller, Y.W.M.I.A. pres.; Dean C. Goodsell, "Era" director; LaVern Harker, Y.W.M.I.A. "Era" director.

OGDEN STAKE, DIVISION 5—1. to r.: President Samuel G. Dye; Merrill W. Bird, Y.W.M.I.A. supt.; Lynette Taggart, Y.W.M.I.A. pres.; Albert W. Bell (no photo available), "Era" director.



Walnut Park Ward of Los Angeles Stake, with the remarkable record of 609 percent of its quota, was declared all-Church citation winner for large wards in the 1944-45 campaign. This is one of the highest marks yet set by a ward in an *Era* campaign.

Batavia Branch of Cumorah District of the Eastern States Mission won highest honors in its district, in its mission, and in the entire Church for percent of quota. Because of its outstandingly successful campaign, many times the number of families outside the Church as there are in the Church in that area will receive the *Era* with its inspirational messages each month during the year ahead. Batavia with 5,100 percent of its quota is all-Church citation winner, with an all-time high record.

FOR the highest number of subscriptions in small branches of American missions, Tallahassee Branch of Southern States Mission has won the all-Church citation. Two hundred four subscriptions came in from this small branch.

For reaching the highest percent of quota in the larger branches of the missions, Charleston, South Carolina Branch of the Southern States Mission becomes an all-Church citation winner. Its subscriptions equalled the remarkable record of 1439 percent of its quota.

Marking the second branch in the state of Florida, and the third branch in the Southern States Mission to receive all-Church citation honors, Jacksonville, Florida, Branch, headed the list of Class "B" branches in the missions with 250 subscriptions.

To have reached 1240 percent of its quota and still not become a citation winner was the experience of Ridgeway, South Carolina, Branch of Southern States Mission. This experience might be described as success without victory. Such a high percent of quota is a victory for any group, and to the Ridgeway Branch goes special honorable mention.

ONE THOUSAND CLUB

FOR the first time in *Era* campaigns enough stakes and missions have reached the one-thousand mark to justify setting up a special group of stakes reaching this figure. Therefore, in the mythical *Improvement Era* One Thousand Club, the following stakes and missions are listed in the 1944-45 campaign:

Southern States Mission	3874
South Los Angeles Stake	1668
Seattle Stake	1383
Ogden Stake	1368
Long Beach Stake	1332
Northern States Mission	1330
Pocatello Stake	1295
Los Angeles Stake	1208
Inglewood Stake	1188
San Fernando Stake	1065
Salt Lake Stake	1059
Wells Stake	1041

Five of the ten stakes reaching the 1,000 mark are in California.

(Continued on page 427)

MINIDOKA STAKE, DIVISION 2—1, to r.: President J. Melvin Toome; Frank F. Watson, Y.M.M.I.A. superintendent and "Era" director; Elsa McIntire, Y.W.M.I.A. president.



SALT LAKE STAKE, DIVISION 6—1, to r.: President Wilford A. Beesley (deceased); Lincoln F. Hanks, Y.M.M.I.A. supt. and "Era" director; Helen Perkes, Y.W.M.I.A. pres.; Gwen Bryner, "Era" director.



UINTAH STAKE, DIVISION 7—1, to r.: President Archie Johnson; Leonard D. Perry, Y.M.M.I.A. supt.; Gwendolyn L. Vest, Y.W.M.I.A. pres.; Charles A. Hatch, "Era" director; Theilmann Winn, Y.W.M.I.A. "Era" director.



SEVIER STAKE, DIVISION 10—1, to r.: President Irvin L. Warnock; Joseph E. Christensen, Y.M.M.I.A. supt.; Grace O. Young, Y.W.M.I.A. pres.; Alfred J. Anderson, "Era" director; Mrs. Phyllis Baker, Y.W.M.I.A. "Era" director.



BENSON STAKE, DIVISION 4—1, to r.: President Merle C. Hyer; G. L. Bagley, Y.M.M.I.A. supt.; Mae Robinson, Y.W.M.I.A. pres.; Josephine LaPray, "Era" director.



SACRAMENTO STAKE, DIVISION 15—1, to r.: President Stephen E. Busath; Thomas T. Tingey, Y.M.M.I.A. supt. and acting "Era" director; Hazel B. Busath, Y.W.M.I.A. pres. and acting Y.W.M.I.A. "Era" director.



EAST JORDAN STAKE, DIVISION 8—1, to r.: President Henry Golden Tempest; T. Foster Greenwood, Jr., Y.M.M.I.A. supt.; Lucile P. Larson, Y.W.M.I.A. pres.; Albert Black, "Era" director; Mary Jenkins, Y.W.M.I.A. "Era" director.



UVADA STAKE, DIVISION 11—1, to r.: Pres. Daniel J. Rannow; Merlin S. Huntsman (no photo available), Y.M.M.I.A. supt.; Dorothy Truman (no photo available), Y.W.M.I.A. pres.; Seth Jones, "Era" director; Melva Jones, Y.W.M.I.A. "Era" director.



WASHINGTON STAKE, DIVISION 12—1, to r.: Pres. Edgar B. Brossard; John W. Slater, Jr. (no photo available), Y.M.M.I.A. supt.; Gretta Croft, Y.W.M.I.A. president; William T. Thurman, "Era" director; Helen Hanks, Y.W.M.I.A. "Era" director.



NEBO STAKE, DIVISION 9—1, to r.: Pres. George F. Christensen; David C. Foster, Y.M.M.I.A. supt.; Mrs. Gladys A. Wilson, Y.W.M.I.A. pres.; Irvin Hawkins, "Era" director; Mrs. Vera Parkinson, Y.W.M.I.A. "Era" director.



Where there's a STYLE there's a WAY

By LaRene King Blecker

Illustrated by
John Henry Evans, Jr.

MARTHA ROBISON stood in the doorway of her two-room log cabin and twirled her shabby old sunbonnet in her hands. It really was too shabby to wear to the Twenty-fourth of July celebration at Farr's Grove. She had her three children's dresses all ready for the occasion. Charles, too, would look very fine in his new shirt and jeans and the straw hat she had woven for him to wear.

But for herself she had only the ruffled dress of blue calico she had made the summer before. It fitted her nicely, and with the hoops Charles had bought for it, she might get along, except for the old, worn-out bonnet.

She put the bonnet on and went inside the cabin to look in the little wall mirror. The face that looked out at her was quite satisfactory. She had the blue eyes of a Southern belle, a really good complexion, and light, gold hair, as fine as corn silk. But the faded bonnet was no background for her pretty face. She needed, oh, indeed, she must have a new one. Something in bright and pretty calico to offset her dress.

She sighed profoundly as she laid aside the old bonnet and began preparing supper. Charles didn't often come home for supper because he was away with the herd, but the children would be hungry after a day's hike to the canyon to gather chokecherries.

She set the table and then went out to gather the eggs. Today there were only twelve. She rubbed them carefully with a cloth, and laid them in the basket with the nine dozen she had already saved. She thought how very precious they were and worth their weight in gold to her at that moment, for they were to be the means of paying for the yard and a half of calico that would go into the making of her precious new bonnet. Mr. Blank had promised to save the cloth for her, and she must pay for it herself, for the winter before had been so severe it had taken their stock and their crops, so that she couldn't think of asking Charles for the money.

Even if she worked late every night while Charles was herding, she would not finish on time unless she got the cloth right away. For all sewing had to be done by hand, and such fine, neat stitches, too, for Martha simply could not turn out a piece of sewing that was not as well done as her nimble fingers knew how to do it.

THAT night after supper was over and the children were asleep, Martha's sister, Barbara, called in with a new Godey's style book, and it was that style book that gave her the idea. "I've got it!" she exclaimed, settling the candle dip so it would burn brightly.

"Got what?" Barbara asked, curiously.



"My new bonnet."

"You say the funniest things, Martha. That piece of calico is worth a dollar and a half, and you'll need a ten-cent spool of thread, which makes a dollar-sixty. Eggs are ten cents a dozen, and you'll need sixteen dozen. You have only ten dozen now. How can you get the rest in time to make your bonnet?"

"Where there's a style, there's a way," Martha replied, her blue eyes twinkling.

FOUR weeks went by on wings. By the light of the tallow dip, a calico bonnet was in the process of creation. And such a bonnet! Not the long poke with the cape in the back, and slats to hold it in shape. This was something to make her friends sit up and take notice. She sang as she stitched with her one needle and leather thimble. Charles, coming home late at night from the herd, noticed her bright face and wondered how it was that she grew prettier every day.

At last the Twenty-fourth of July rolled around. The Robisons were going in their survey. There would be room for Grandma in the back seat with the children. How the children were scrubbed and combed and arrayed in their new homespun suits. Charles looked very handsome in his new shirt and jeans, made entirely by Martha's ingenious hands.

The Walter Thompsons went by in their spring wagon, and Martha noted,

with a smile, that Mrs. Thompson wore her old bonnet of two seasons ago. She had fancied it up with a bit of lace around the crown. Her husband was in the brass band, so she had to look as stylish as his position warranted.

Sarah Herrick had already made herself a new bonnet of bright colored calico, but it slanted like a scoop down over her face, and was more for show than for style.

When the teamsters with their families reached Farr's Grove, Charles helped the children and Grandma out and then turned for Martha. He reached up his arms, and she tumbled into them. He held her off at arm's length. "Why, Martha, you do look so pretty. What have you done to yourself?"

"She looks real pert in her turkey-red bunnit," Grandma remarked, peering up at Martha. But Martha only smiled. She had set a new style by making a round-rimmed bonnet with tiny ruffles around the crown and using potato starch to make it stay in shape. With her piquant face framed in the setting of red she looked as gay as the red poppies that grew by the hillside.

Mrs. Herrick and Mrs. Thompson threw envious glances her way. Well, she would be generous and tell them how she did it. After all, they were her good friends. "I made it out of a yard of cloth, and it only cost me a dollar," she said, laughingly. "And a good thing; I only had ten dozen eggs."



The Church Moves On

Salt Lake Temple President

ELDER JOSEPH FIELDING SMITH of the Council of the Twelve was appointed June 8, by the First Presidency, as president of the Salt Lake Temple, succeeding the late Stephen L. Chipman who died March 31. President Smith retained counselors Robert I. Burton and J. Will Knight who served as counselors to President Chipman for the past year and a half.

President Smith, who is also Church historian and president of the Genealogical Society, served as a counselor in the Salt Lake Temple for approximately seventeen years prior to 1935.

Radio Speaker

ELDER JOSEPH F. MERRILL of the Council of the Twelve Apostles begins a new series of radio discussions entitled "The Truth Seeker and Mormonism" Sunday, July 1, at 9:00 p.m. MWT, over KSL. He succeeds Elder Harold B. Lee in this assignment, whose general topic has been "Youth and the Church."

Relief Society Editor

MARIANNE C. SHARP, first counselor in the Relief Society general presidency, has been named editor of *The Relief Society Magazine*, succeeding Belle S. Spafford who is now general president. Mrs. Sharp is the wife of Ivor Sharp and the daughter of President J. Reuben Clark, Jr.

Relief Society General Board

MEMBERSHIP of the newly organized Relief Society general board has been announced as follows by Belle S. Spafford, general president:

Blanche Black Stoddard, secretary-treasurer of the board, succeeds Vera W. Pohlman. Other new members are: Evon Waspe Peterson, Leone O. Jacobs, and Velma N. Simonsen.

Reappointed were the following members: Achsa E. Paxman, Mary Grant Judd, Luella N. Adams, Anna B. Hart, Edith Smith Elliott, Priscilla L. Evans, Florence J. Madsen, Ann P. Nibley, and Leone G. Layton.

Former Mission President Iverson Dies

GUSTAVE A. IVERSON, recently released as president of the Eastern States Mission, died at Washington, D.C., his home for sixteen years, May 7, after offering the invocation at pre-V-E day services at the Washington, D.C., chapel. He was seventy-one. He was a lawyer of note, and had been active in Church affairs in the Carbon (Utah) Stake, and Salt Lake City before going to Washington.

V-E Day

POWERFUL lights illuminating the exterior of the Salt Lake Temple were turned on the edifice for the first time JULY, 1945

in more than three years at the request of President Heber J. Grant, as V-E Day brought peace and victory in Europe, May 8.

In September 1944, the First Presidency had asked that in sacrament services on the Sunday following the end of European hostilities, gratitude be expressed to our Heavenly Father that the European bloodshed had ceased. This request was repeated April 28. When President Harry S. Truman announced victory in Europe, he requested that Sunday, May 13, be set aside as a day of prayer. In accordance with this, appropriate services were held throughout the Church and nation on Mother's Day.

Missionaries Released

THE following missionaries were released during February and March, 1945, with others not previously reported:

Central: Glenda Maude Stradling, Mesa, Arizona; Thomas Fuller Rogers, Berkeley, California.

Central Pacific: Miss Connie Earl Fielding, Utah.

East Central: Hyrum Thomas Moss, Ririe, Idaho.

Eastern: Glen Heber Brooks, Eloy, Arizona.

North Central: Derrald Francis Ricks, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Northern: Warren Harvey Church; LaVerkin, Utah; Stanley William Bawden, Salt Lake City; Sadie Irene Crouch Bawden, Salt Lake City.

Northern California: Miss Elaine Ellsworth, Washington, D.C.; Hattie Hadlock, Salt Lake City.

Spanish-American: Laron DeLos Hyde, Jr., Rupert, Idaho.

Texas: Jeannette Lavinnia Burns, Shreveport, La.; Miriam Royle, Lehi, Utah; Samuel West Peterson, Summit, Utah; Hulda Stucki W. Peterson, Summit, Utah; Joseph Smith Edward, Salt Lake City.

Western States: Matthew F. Bird, Holbrook, Idaho; Thomas Grover, St. Anthony, Idaho; Nina Anne Hair, Vernal, Utah; Don Carlos Miner, Pocatello, Idaho; Maude Henderson Miner, Pocatello, Idaho; Mark Moroni Hall, Vernal, Utah; Joseph Leonard Sorenson, Lincoln, California; Jean McRae, Phoenix, Arizona; Elbert Raine Curtis (mission president), Salt Lake City; Mrs. Aman-

da Luceal R. Curtis (wife of mission president), Salt Lake City.

Western Canadian: Dora Marie Lamb, Raymond, Alberta, Canada.

West Pocatello Stake

WEST POCATELLO STAKE, 149th unit of the Church, was formed May 6, from parts of the Pocatello Stake. Wards in the new stake are the Pocatello First, Third, Fifth, Ninth, Eleventh, and the American Falls, Rockland, and Arbon wards. West Pocatello Stake has a membership of 5,203. Twayne Austin, formerly second counselor of the Pocatello Stake, was sustained as president of the West Pocatello Stake, with Myron L. Western, formerly bishop of the Third Ward, as first, and Calvin E. McOmber as second counselor.

President William P. Whitaker and First Counselor Jared O. Olsen were retained in their positions in the Pocatello Stake. Leo H. Edgley was sustained as second counselor, succeeding President Austin. The Pocatello Stake, with a membership of 5,226, is comprised of the Pocatello Second, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Inkorn wards, and the Fort Hall Branch.

Elders Joseph Fielding Smith and John A. Widtsoe of the Council of the Twelve effected the change.

New York Stake and Manhattan Ward Buy Meetinghouse

FOR the first time since it was organized, the L.D.S. Church now owns its own meetinghouse in New York City. First services in the newly purchased building at 142 West 81st Street, a block and a half west of Central Park—and the same distance east of Broadway—in the heart of Manhattan, were held in May.

Built in 1892, the newly acquired edifice is a gray sandstone and brick construction of Gothic design. High arches, stained glass windows, pipe organ, hardwood paneled walls, and clerestory are predominant features of a chapel approximately sixty feet long and forty feet high. Seating capacity is six hundred. On the ground floor are the Relief Society and M.I.A. rooms, kitchen, lounge, stake and ward offices. A sub-basement consists of additional recreation rooms and a kitchenette. (Concluded on page 414)

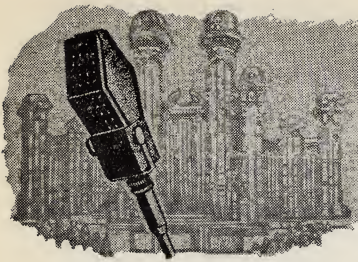
MISSIONARIES ENTERING MISSIONARY HOME MAY 14 AND LEAVING MAY 23, 1945



First row, left to right: Darlene Rice, Afton Jensen; Don B. Colton, director; Inez E. Spackman, J. Parley Spackman, Margaret Brown.

Second row: John Hudock, Faye Broderick, Sarah M. Gardner, Jeanette G. Brown, Eleanor W. J. Seegmiller, E. O. Seegmiller, D. R. Merrill.

Third row: Franz E. Wolf, Elizabeth D. McAllister; William E. Berrett, instructor; John A. Brown, Marvin A. Butler, Jessie Pearl Harless, LeYuan Matkin.



The Spoken Word

By RICHARD L. EVANS

HEARD FROM THE "CROSSROADS OF THE WEST" WITH THE SALT LAKE TABERNACLE CHOIR AND ORGAN OVER A NATIONWIDE RADIO NETWORK THROUGH KSL AND THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM EVERY SUNDAY AT 12:00 NOON EASTERN WAR TIME, 11:00 A.M. CENTRAL WAR TIME, 10:00 A.M. MOUNTAIN WAR TIME, AND 9:00 A.M. PACIFIC WAR TIME.

A Lesson in Leadership

WITHIN the week we have had yet further evidence, if we needed any, of the unspeakable consequences that can come into the lives of those who follow after false leadership. The record of mankind has given us altogether too many examples of the widespread misery caused by men who have more power than principle, more ambition than altruism, more influence than integrity. Leadership built upon such false foundations inevitably collapses—and the more pretentious it is, the greater the fall—but the greater also is the misery that follows in its wake, not for the leaders only, but, bitterly, for all. There is solemnly upon us, unforgettably, we hope, an awareness of the grave responsibility of choosing whom we shall follow, because the gift of leadership is sometimes found among safe and honorable men, and sometimes, tragically, it is found among unsafe men. And the obligation is upon all peoples to look searchingly to themselves and to their leadership, because we are all responsible, to greater or lesser degree, for those we follow. No tyrant stands alone. Tyranny is possible only because of the many who support it. Widespread corruption is possible only because of the many who share in it. Loss of freedom is possible only because of the many, who, to begin with at least, are willing to trade freedom for something else. And so, to a generation that has been shocked into thinking earnestly—and to a world that seeks peace as its only hope—again comes the reminder: Look to yourselves, and look to your leaders; watch the pattern take shape; watch for the early signs of things to come; appraise all trends in the light of that history which has so often repeated itself and according to the words of wise and inspired men, and by these standards determine whether or not those who give direction are committed to less power and more freedom or to more power and less freedom; whether or not their intended destination is one at which we would be willing to arrive. Good leadership cannot maintain itself in the midst of a people who desire what is bad; bad leadership cannot survive the will of a people who earnestly want what is good—but between these extremes there are those who compromise; and, having made small concessions of principle to begin with, many peoples have permitted themselves, for one cause or another, to follow false leadership to the point where they couldn't turn back. This is the lesson that the events of the week have rewritten on the pages of the world's history, for all who will, to see and to learn.

—May 6, 1945.

For This We Pray

IT is good that a nation this day should be called to prayer and thanksgiving. We have much yet to ask, and exceedingly much to be grateful for. Victory is ours in part, and God being willing, there will come a day—not too far distant, we hope—when it will be ours more completely. Among those things for which we pray this day is humility. It is difficult for some to be humble even in defeat. It is also difficult to be humble in victory. We pray that we may be so. To pray does not mean the same thing to all men. There are those to whom it is but a formality—an established custom, an accepted pattern—for men to speak and to hear on set occasions. There are those to whom prayer is but a last desperate gesture. There are those to whom prayer is believed to be but the self-heard expression of hopes and wishes that we think to ourselves. But prayers which do not go beyond these limitations fall short of the full meaning of prayer. That prayer which offers nothing more than a psychological satisfaction is not enough for the mother who prays for a son on a distant battlefield; not enough for one who watches at the bedside of a stricken child; not enough for statesmen struggling with grievous world problems; not enough when, beyond all human help, we still need help. The prayers which find full meaning in our lives are in truth conversations between man and his Maker—the exchange of confidences between a child and his Eternal Father. And of this may we ever be mindful, this day—and always: That there is a God in heaven in whose image men were created, who is the Maker of heaven and earth, who is our Eternal Father, who is mindful of us all, and who hears and answers the prayers of his children. Of this an unnumbered host in our own generation testify from their daily experience; and of this have many on the battlefronts of the world borne witness who have been sustained in their time of need when they were pushed beyond all human resources—sustained as though a voice had spoken, as though a hand had lifted their burdens. It is well that this day should be a day of prayer, a day of thanksgiving for countless blessings, a day on which to pray for the peace of the world, for the comfort of those who mourn, for restoration of the wounded, in mind, in body, and in spirit—for completeness of victory, for hearts free from bitterness, for success to every righteous cause. For these things we pray, not doubting.

—May 13, 1945.

from Temple Square

As Men Pray

THE needs of our lives are many—but they are perhaps not as many as we sometimes permit ourselves to suppose. Like the children we are, we are often inclined to pray for things we think are essential to our happiness, but which, in fact, may have little to do with our happiness. As do some children, we frequently seem to want what we want regardless of the consequences to us, and regardless of who else has to go without to give it to us. We are often inclined to pray for our own particular benefit, to the exclusion of the interests of others, and sometimes to the exclusion of justice and fairness—to pray for things whether we deserve them or not. Sometimes the things we pray for, others are also praying for, and it may be something that both cannot have, and thus we pray against each other—as in a contest when both we and our opponent pray to win, and both cannot win—at least not the same thing. Men sometimes pray for “favorable” weather conditions—often forgetting that what is favorable to one may be damaging to another. We may pray earnestly at times, and rightly so from our point of view, for long continuing life for someone whose purpose in life has been accomplished and who has earned the right to move on to other scenes, and for whom, in the plans of Providence, death would be a blessed release. Thus, there is much of confusion and counter-purpose in the prayers of men, such as only the wisdom and patience of God can reconcile and bring to order and justice—and that he does, and will continue to do so, we doubt not. It was Paul who wrote: “. . . for we know not what we should pray for as we ought . . .” (Romans 8:26), which is true of many of us. There is more than fervent desire in a worthy prayer. There should be also gratitude, trust, and if necessary, resignation: “Thy will be done. . .” (Matthew 6:10.) Unless we concede this, we impose our wisdom against the wisdom of God, in which case a prayer may become as the coaxing or teasing of a child—as a demand insisted upon regardless of consequences. “Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven.” (Matthew 6:9, 10.)

—May 20, 1945.

lives. There are many kinds of remembrance, some of which are superficial and some of which are acutely real. There is a kind of remembrance that confines itself to formal occasions—that is ceremoniously disposed of, and then forgotten—the kind of remembrance which is the subject of periodic lip service—a sort of planned and scheduled outpouring of sentiment in which fine phrases fill the air, and as quickly fade into forgetfulness, until another special occasion calls them forth again. But there is also the constant remembrance of those for whom every hour of every day is an unforgettable memorial—the remembrance of them who have lost those they love. It is well that a nation pause, even were it only for a day, soberly to remember something of the cost of the free institutions we enjoy, solemnly to remember the lives that have been sacrificed as part of the purchase price—and to remember what it would cost again to win back this freedom, if, for any reason whatsoever, we should ever lose it. This it would be well to remember, under all circumstances, so that the price we have paid from generation to generation shall not have been paid in a lost cause. And while we are about our remembering, may we never again forget that peace is perishable, that what men have they may easily lose, unless they pay a continuing price in vigilance, self-restraint, and prayerful humility. May we remember that in the history of many nations, both anciently and within our own time, yesterday's victory has sometimes proved to be but the prelude to tomorrow's defeat. May we remember also that in war, even victory is costly—not so grimly, bitterly costly as defeat—but it is heartbreakingly costly, of which fact those who have been deprived of the association of their loved ones, need no day of special reminder. For them every day brings its own reminder. And to you for whom this Memorial Day is a day of deep personal loss and of fresh sorrow—may He who gave us life give also to your troubled hearts his assurance of the reality that life is eternal—and that there is no one from whom we have parted here whom we may not know and cherish and live with yet again, in the kingdom of our Father.

—May 27, 1945.

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Of Remembrance

WE approach again another day of remembrance, not that the bereaved need to be reminded of those who have departed, but rather that a nation may be reminded of its honored dead, and of the causes for which they have given their



EDITORIALS

George Albert Smith

President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

"LOVEST thou me?" Then, "feed my sheep."

By that divine test, President George Albert Smith loves the Lord mightily. In season and out of season, throughout his life, he has sought out those ill at ease, in body, mind, or spirit, and has given them comfort and courage. He has walked in upon the needy, usually without previous appointment, to bless them and to help them. When he has left, the spirit of life and peace has remained. The mighty and the humble, the high and the low, of any station and every condition, saints and sinners, have received his compassionate ministrations, as far as his strength would permit. As all are of the divine family, all were his brethren and sisters. It was not for him to choose. He served them all.

This is the key to President Smith's life and labors. It is also a proof of his fitness to serve his generation as the Lord's mouthpiece. Only with love, deep, sincere, unending, can the Lord's purposes be consummated. Without love we are but as "sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal."

Youth has always received President Smith's earnest attention. In every boy and girl he has seen the coming man and woman. To prepare them for life and its duties, to teach them truth as a shield against temptation and sin, and to qualify them to carry onward the latter-day work of the Lord, has been his eager thought and desire.

He has been a constant friend of womanhood. He has recognized the powerful service of women in building the kingdom of God and in preserving faith among the people, especially in the hearts of their children and husbands. He has seen with admiring eyes, sometimes through tears, the sacrifices of the mothers and wives of modern Israel. He has ever been willing to accord them their rightful place and honor by the side of man in the establishment of the Lord's work, which is for men and woman alike.

He has admonished the priesthood of the Church to study the gospel, to remain active in doing good works, and to labor in a spirit of love of God and man. The certainty of the conquering power of the priesthood, divine power, over evil, and for righteousness, has been a favorite theme in his public and private speech. There is no fear in his heart as to the outcome of the Lord's purposes, if we will but honor God's gifts to us.

President Smith comes well equipped to the high position as president, prophet, seer, and revelator to the Church. He comes of a noble pedigree within the Church. His forebears are traced to the very beginning of American civilization. In his veins runs the best blood of the world. Honors have come to him in state and nation. In education, business, and public affairs he has held notable positions and has been a wise counselor. He is intelligent, well-informed, widely traveled, and experienced in the affairs of men. He knows the gospel and has lived its doctrine all his life. While he is a man among men, he is, above all else, a humble, devoted servant of God. He may be trusted to direct, in fairness and understanding, the temporal as well as the spiritual concerns of the Church. His simple reliance upon the Lord will make him sensitive to the divine message from the mind of God. Therefore, his labors will be acceptable to the Church and to all concerned.

It was a solemn day, Monday, May 21, 1945, when

the Twelve Apostles, fasting and praying, assembled in the Salt Lake Temple to consider the future government of the Church. When the call to the presidency came to George Albert Smith, then President of the Council of the Twelve, all were happy. With beautiful, simple, and impressive words, he was ordained and set apart to this high office—the greatest in the world—Elder George F. Richards being voice, he ranking next in length of service in the Council of the Twelve.

Now it is our privilege to support our President, chosen of God, with our faith, prayers, and righteous works. As we do so, we shall prosper. The word of the Lord on April 6, 1830, concerning the first elder of the Church, is binding upon us today as then:

Thou [the Church] shalt give heed unto all his words and commandments which he shall give unto you as he receiveth them, walking in all holiness before me; for his word ye shall receive, as if from mine own mouth, in all patience and faith. For by doing these things the gates of hell shall not prevail against you; yea, and the Lord God will disperse the powers of darkness from before you, and cause the heavens to shake for your good, and his name's glory.

The First Presidency

Of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

IMMEDIATELY after his ordination, President George Albert Smith completed the organization of the First Presidency, by choosing as his counselors Elders J. Reuben Clark, Jr. and David O. McKay. He was voice in ordaining them and setting them apart to their respective offices. In this he followed the pattern, given by divine revelation, which provides that the president of every priesthood quorum or council shall be assisted by two counselors.

Strong men these counselors are, these our brethren who have been chosen to uphold the arms of the President of the Church—strong in natural endowments, strong in faith, strong in self-sacrifice, strong in devotion—all for the promotion of the Lord's latter-day work. They are rich in experience. Both have already served in the First Presidency; both, throughout life, have labored in their respective callings for the cause of truth; both have toiled to know the gospel, and have rejoiced in making it a part of their daily living. Their lives are as open books before the people.

To the First Presidency, so organized, belong always "the keys of the kingdom." Therefore, in the words of the Lord:

Whosoever receiveth me, receiveth those the First Presidency, whom I have sent, whom I have made counselors for my name's sake unto you.

The First Presidency so organized are welcomed by the people, and for them in the households of the Saints arise daily prayers for their welfare.

George F. Richards

President of the Council of the Twelve

"SEEST thou a man diligent in his business; he shall stand before kings." The life-long business of President George F. Richards has been the establishment of the kingdom of God on earth. In this he has been single-hearted and diligent. He stands and shall stand before the king who is the Master of all.

The steady course of President Richards' life has won the admiration of all. His successful family life; his firm adherence to gospel truth; his service to the living and the dead; his intelligent, clear exposition of gospel principles—have endeared him to the Church as a whole.

The responsibilities of the presidency of the Council

(Concluded on page 414)

EVIDENCES AND RECONCILIATIONS

xciv. How is a President of the Church Chosen?

AFTER the martyrdom of Joseph Smith, there were several contenders for the position of president or "guardian" of the Church. With the sustaining vote of the people, the Council of Twelve Apostles took over the leadership of the Church. Since that day, at the demise of the president, the Twelve have become the presiding body.

This is in full accord with divine revelation, which declares unequivocally that "the twelve traveling councilors are called to be the Twelve Apostles . . . and they form a quorum, equal in authority and power to the three presidents previously mentioned"—that is, to "the Presidency of the Church."¹

When the president of the Church dies, there exists no longer a First Presidency. In the words of the Prophet: "The Twelve are not subject to any other than the First Presidency . . . and where I am not, there is no First Presidency over the Twelve."² The councilors step into the positions they formerly held: if high priests, into the high priests' quorum; if apostles, into their places in the Quorum of the Twelve. The Council of the Twelve, holding the "authority and power" of the First Presidency, then take over the government of the Church.

That the Council of the Twelve actually hold the necessary "authority and power" was frequently set forth in the days of the Prophet Joseph Smith and his successors. For example, in a revelation concerning the Council of the Twelve, given in 1837, the following statement is made:

"For unto you, the Twelve, and those, the First Presidency, who are appointed with you to be your councilors and your leaders, is the power of this priesthood given, for the last days and for the last time, in which is the dispensation of the fulness of times."³

On several occasions this vital relationship between the Presidency and the Twelve was referred to by the Prophet. He said, "[I] . . . next proceeded to explain the duty of the Twelve, and their authority, which is next to the Presidency."⁴ Shortly before his death the Prophet said, "The time has come when the Twelve should be called upon to stand in their place next to the First Presidency."⁵ To the Twelve he said, "Now, if they kill me, you have got all the keys, and all the ordinances and you can confer them upon others, and the hosts of Satan will not be able to tear down the kingdom, as fast as you will be able to build it up; and on your shoulders will the responsibility of leading this people rest."⁶

However, the Lord has revealed the order of the government of the Church. "Three Presiding High Priests . . . form a quorum of the Presidency of the Church."⁷ In conformity with the revealed will of God,

Joseph Smith, Jr., was sustained January 25, 1832, as President of the Church, and on March 18, 1833, Sidney Rigdon and Frederick G. Williams were set apart as counselors to the Prophet. The Church is never fully organized if any of the quorums set up by the Lord is missing.

It would not be proper, therefore, for the Twelve to continue indefinitely to preside over the Church. Under the spirit of revelation they should proceed to appoint another President of the Church, who should select his counselors. These actions then should be acknowledged "by the voice of the church."⁸

The revelations do not say directly who shall be chosen President of the Church. When the First Presidency was reorganized three years after the death of the Prophet, on December 27, 1847, the senior apostle and president of the Council of the Twelve, Brigham Young, was appointed. Since his day, whenever the First Presidency has been disorganized by death, the president of the Twelve has succeeded to the presidency.⁹

This is a wise procedure. It places at the head of the Church the apostle who has been longest in service. He is known well to the people and trusted by them. He himself knows the procedure of Church affairs. He is no novice to be trained for the position. He can call to his assistance, in addition to his counselors, any helpers from among the priesthood of the Church. It eliminates the shadow of politics from the operations of the Council.

Should there be any deviation from the practices of the past, it would come by revelation to the president of the Twelve, who by virtue of his presidency, holds the keys of authority committed to this quorum of the priesthood. However, President Woodruff declared that in his opinion, the president of the council would never be set aside for someone else in appointing a president of the Church.¹⁰

Moreover, it has been found that a long interval of presidency by the Twelve is not for the best interests of the Church. Therefore, since the days of President John Taylor, the selection has been made within a few days after the death of the President.

On Tuesday, May 15, 1945, the day after President Grant died, the Twelve assembled as the presiding authority of the Church, to arrange for the funeral, and to consider other matters. On the following Monday, the quorum met again, fasting and praying, and, moved upon by the spirit of revelation, called Elder George Albert Smith to the position of First Elder, Prophet, Seer, and Revelator to the Church. This action will, of course, in due time be confirmed by the Church.

The Lord has so provided safeguards, that the continuity of his Church cannot be broken. Should all the Twelve disappear, there remain the First Quorum of the Seventy to carry on. Should the members of this quorum vanish from mortal life, the standing high councils of the stakes would remain to carry on. And should they be destroyed, the priesthood would yet remain, and the Lord would call upon a remaining elder to go forth to reorganize the Church according to the divine pattern. Indeed, the restored Church is a marvelous work and a wonder."¹¹—J. A. W.

¹D. & C. 107:23, 24

²Documentary History of the Church, 2:374

³D. & C. 112:30

⁴D. H. C., 2:373

⁵Times and Seasons, 2:521

⁶Ibid., 5:651

⁷D. & C. 107:22; see also 102:10; 124:125, 126

⁸Ibid., 102:9, 10

⁹Before a U.S. Senate investigating committee, in the Smoot case, President Joseph F. Smith testified as follows: "It has been the custom, since the death of Joseph Smith, that the president of the Twelve succeed to the presidency of the Church. . . . It is just simply a custom."

¹⁰Cowley, Wilford Woodruff, p. 561

¹¹D. & C. 107:22-26, 36, 37; Discourses of Brigham Young, 1941 Edition, page 128

WE are delighted with the reports we are receiving that officers of several of the larger high priests' quorums are already beginning to hold personal interviews with their members, looking forward to the 1945 annual report.

Our responsibility cannot be satisfied by guesswork, by estimates, nor by merely mailing a questionnaire.

Let your visits be made in the spirit of the gospel with a humble desire to take a blessing to your brother, to build up his faith and strengthen his testimony of the truth. If you so do, the Lord will take the direction of the interview and much good will result.

The real value of these interviews is not in the accumulation of figures, but in getting near to our brethren, strengthening them wherein they are weak, and lending them encouragement to "cease to do evil and learn to do well."

To assist secretaries of high priests' quorums in the preparation of the quarterly report, a work sheet, as shown below, has been prepared for assembling the information from the reports of the various groups.

When the figures are entered on the work sheet, it is a comparatively easy matter, then, to total and enter them on your quorum report.

It will be necessary for you to request this work sheet, which is known as form B-4-G. Send your request to the General Priesthood Committee, 47 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

This work sheet will be helpful to secretaries of seventies' and elders' quorums when there is more than one group in the quorum.

There is also available extra group report blanks for the convenience of secretaries where enrollment is small, and elders, and seventies, and high priests are meeting as one group and using one roll book. These blanks may also be had upon request.

SPECIAL commemoration services honoring the restoration of the Melchizedek Priesthood were held in all wards and branches of the Church on Sunday, June 10.

Special speakers addressed the people upon the importance and sacredness of this great event, special appropriate music was provided, and reports indicate that large attendances were had almost everywhere.

It is felt that these impressive services increased amongst young and old

the appreciation and understanding of the Melchizedek Priesthood, which was restored by Peter, James, and John to the Prophet Joseph Smith.

It is hoped that this affair may become an annual event.

WITH the close of the second quarter of 1945, June 30, the stake Melchizedek Priesthood reports for that period become due, and should reach the office of the General Priesthood Committee, 47 East South Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah, not later than July 15.

A splendid response was had on the reports for the first quarter, and a comparative report has now been sent to each stake president, showing the progress being made.

It is desired that the stake chairman of the Melchizedek Priesthood committee with the secretary take full responsibility for getting these reports from the quorums by July 7. The secretary of the stake committee is asked to be very particular in checking totals, percentages, etc., for accuracy before entering them on the stake report.

The stake report is to be audited by the stake chairman, signed by him and mailed to the general committee.

Brethren, let the completeness, neatness, and accuracy of your reports represent your interest in and love for this important work.

[illegible]

Priesthood

NO-LIQUOR-TOBACCO COLUMN

Conducted by
Dr. Joseph F. Merrill

CONDUCTED BY THE GENERAL PRIESTHOOD COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF THE TWELVE—JOSEPH FIELDING SMITH, CHAIRMAN; CHARLES A. CALLIS, HAROLD B. LEE, EZRA TAIT BENSON, MARION G. ROMNEY, THOMAS E. MC KAY, CLIFFORD E. YOUNG, ALMA SONNE, NICHOLAS G. SMITH, LEVI EDGAR YOUNG, ANTOINE R. IVINS

Stake chairmen are asked to make the greatest possible use of the information thus obtained, and to follow up through the stake Melchizedek Priesthood committee any weaknesses that may be reflected by these reports.

You are invited to write on the reverse side of this report accounts of interesting activities of the quorums of your stake, accomplishments, faith-promoting happenings, and the like.

These reports are of great help to the General Authorities who visit your conferences, and your fullest cooperation in getting them to us promptly will be appreciated.

Regarding Mothers and Daughters Meeting

IN the printed "Program for Stake Quarterly Conferences for 1945," provision is made for the holding of a mothers and daughters meeting in connection with each of the four quarterly conferences. These four quarterly meetings are to be arranged and conducted by the sisters under the direction of the stake presidency.

Program outlines for the four quarterly meetings appear in the printed "Program for Stake Quarterly Conferences." A program in more detail was mailed to all stakes for the first quarterly meetings only. On January 4th, a letter to all stake presidencies enclosing this suggestive outline for the first quarter indicated: "For the second, third, and fourth quarters of 1945, you will be expected to provide your own program with the help of the outline, provided in the printed 'Program for Stake Quarterly Conferences.' There will be no further detailed mimeographed copies sent you from Church headquarters."

Stakes should not expect further details from Church headquarters on these programs, but proceed to work out their own detailed programs for the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th quarters with the help of the outlines in the printed "Program for Stake Quarterly Conferences."

From all over the Church, reports indicate the value of these mothers and daughters meetings. The attendance has been most encouraging and has tended to stimulate attendance in the priesthood meetings of fathers and sons held at the same hour.

It is suggested that the meetings be arranged and conducted by women who are successful mothers and true Latter-day Saints, under the direction of the stake presidency.

Questions and Answers Regarding the New Melchizedek Priesthood Roll and Report Books

Question 24: "Since receiving the letter dated January 29, 1942, from the office of the First Presidency in regard to the curtailment of meetings due to war conditions, we have not held any monthly priesthood meetings. Group meetings in the respective wards have of course been held as usual. We are wondering whether we have understood properly the intention of this letter pertaining to the holding of monthly quorum meetings."

Answer 24: The instructions referred to were based on the government regulations and request that travel be restricted because of war conditions.

The restrictions requested in the letter of the First Presidency in no way interfered with the holding of monthly quorum meetings, but the restriction was placed upon the monthly stake priesthood meetings. You will note that in paragraph seven, "Priesthood Quorum meetings," the instructions say, "these should continue to be held as now arranged." The arrangement at that time was that one meeting, each month, of a quorum, where quorum membership was confined within the borders of a ward, should be held as the monthly quorum meeting. At this meeting all business pertaining to the welfare of the quorum would be transacted.

Where a quorum membership was divided among two or more wards, then the divisions of the quorum within the respective wards would hold meetings each week, and once each month a meeting of the entire quorum should be held. The exception to this arrangement was in the case of a few stakes of Zion where the membership of quorums, principally the high priests, was scattered over many settlements many miles apart. Under such conditions monthly quorum meetings were impossible, and these quorums were granted the privilege of a meeting when the stake priesthood meeting was held.

In paragraph five of the instruction by the First Presidency, you will discover that it was the stake priesthood meeting that was to be held only at quarterly conferences under the restrictions, not the quorum meetings.

Question 25: In preparing the new report to be submitted to the visiting General Authorities at quarterly conferences, where should the stake clerk obtain the figures for the following:

1. Number of mothers and daughters in the stake
2. Number of
 - a. high priests enrolled
 - b. seventies enrolled
 - c. elders enrolled

Answer 25: It is suggested that the stake clerks obtain from the bishop of each ward the number of women and girls, 12 or more years of age.

The chairman of the stake Melchizedek Priesthood committee will have in his possession a copy of the stake Melchizedek Priesthood quarterly report which will furnish

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Cocktails and Success

The Voice, monthly magazine published by The Board of Temperance of the Methodist Church, carried in its April number a short article by Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, which briefly reviews a book written by James A. Farley, prominent in national politics during the first two terms of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. He was chairman of the Democratic national committee and postmaster general. During his many years of political activity Mr. Farley was generally regarded as being both able and personally very popular. He was certainly successful. During all those years of intense activity he did not smoke or drink. Bishop Hughes remarks that out of respect to the wishes of his mother Mr. Farley never "started smoking or drinking," giving an outstanding example of filial obedience and of victory over a liquor environment. And strange as it may seem, in early manhood he was a bartender and all his life closely associated with men who smoked and drank. Did total abstinence ever handicap him in his multitudinous activities? Bishop Hughes remarks, "his political admirers have boasted with liquor-laden breaths, 'Our Jim' was as abstinent as any Methodist. The smiling Puritan was at no disadvantage. The weak-willed yielders to cocktail fashions may learn from this conspicuous example, both that their plea of social embarrassment is imaginary and that it smacks of an insincere desire and an alibi in the abandonment of conscience."

Instead of smoking and drinking by a Mormon being an asset, there is a strong reason why these indulgences may be a positive handicap, and that is the fact that he is a Mormon. All the world who know anything about the faith of the Latter-day Saints know that they are taught that smoking and drinking are sinful, being contrary to the will of the Lord. Then why does a Mormon smoke? The world is likely to answer "because he is a hypocrite or a weakling"—does not believe in the religion he professes or has not the moral courage to live it. If he is thought to be either a hypocrite or a weakling, his chances of success are certainly lessened.

Mr. Farley has always been admired for his courage and loyalty, important factors in any one's success.

Drinking and Moral Courage

We learn from the *International Record* that Sir Thomas Barlow, M.D., F.R.S.C., F.R.S. (Fellow of the Royal Society, foremost organization in the world of the men of science) died January 12, 1945, at the age of ninety-nine. He was an outstanding advocate of the Temperance Movement in Great Britain. In 1913 Sir Thomas was presi-

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Genealogy

International Recognition

ACCORDED L.D.S. RESEARCHER IN SCOTLAND

RECENTLY the newspapers of Scotland, England, and the United States carried articles describing the genealogical research activities of a Latter-day Saint girl. She is Miss Catherine L. M. Horner, who since 1940 has represented our Church Genealogical Society in searching parish registers of Scotland for the lineage of members of Scottish ancestry. Half a dozen large newspapers in Scotland featured her story, and two of them—*The Scotsman* and the *Daily Record*—ran a photograph of her copying entries from an ancient parish register by aid of a lamp.

The most complete account appeared in *The Scotsman* under date of March 20, 1945. Excerpts follow:

MORMON SEARCH AT MIDLOTHIAN CASTLE Dungeon Wartime Home of Scottish Records

Three thousand five hundred volumes of Scottish Records, drawn from eleven hundred parishes in Scotland, are housed for safety in a dark dungeon at Borthwick Castle, Midlothian. There a representative of *The Scotsman* saw them yesterday after climbing down a narrow, winding stone staircase.

Upstairs, in the long, stone-walled baronial hall, sat a young woman at a table, working upon some of the records by the light of an oil lamp. A circular stove just behind her gave out heat. Miss Catherine Horner, who is a member of the Mormon Church, has been carrying on her search there since February 1940, traveling in and out from Edinburgh five days a week. She is working on behalf of the Genealogical Society of Utah, who send her lists of members who want to have their Scottish ancestors traced, with the name of the place from which they came. The records which she is searching date from about 1550 to 1854, when compulsory registration began.

Mr. J. G. Kyd, C.B.E., Register-General, pointed out yesterday that this was an illustration of what Scottish records can supply in the way of information.

"It is much simpler to do this work in Scotland, and cheaper," said Miss Horner, who has done similar work for her Society in England. There she had the expense of traveling from one parish to another, where she might be charged anything from 5 shillings to 10 pounds for her search. Here, however, the records are centralized. The volume with which she was busy when interrupted contained records of the Parish of Wemyss.

"In fifty percent of the cases I gain some measure of success," she said, looking up, pen in hand. On a conservative estimate, she has so far worked upon the records of some five hundred families from all over Scotland, including the Western Isles. . . .

NOTICE

WORD has come to the board of directors of the Genealogical Society that some members of the Church are soliciting research orders in various wards and stakes. The general impression prevails that these individuals are representatives of the research department of the Genealogical Society.

The Church has not seen fit to send representatives into the stakes for the express purpose of securing research orders. Our people are encouraged to prepare their genealogies, but they are cautioned to do this carefully and with due respect to the principles laid down by the Prophet Joseph Smith, that we should seek out the records and perform temple ordinances for those of our kindred dead who died without having an opportunity to hear the gospel in mortality.

It is not the purpose of the directors of the society to question the motives of the so-called "free-lance record compilers," so long as their work conforms in accuracy and thoroughness, with established standards. It is thought advisable to call attention of those engaged in research and temple work to the fact that the Church does not approve of the solicitation of research orders in Sunday School classes or other Church meetings. It is the recommendation of the officers of the society that before a person is employed as a genealogical consultant that due consideration be given to his qualifications.

Some record gatherers have proffered to furnish our people with names for temple work at a definite price for each name. Such a method of procedure should act as a warning to anyone with the slightest degree of experience that accuracy and thoroughness would be a secondary matter in this method of research. We know of no reputable genealogist who would consent to do research on such a basis.

JOSEPH FIELDING SMITH,
President,
Genealogical Society

She is constantly getting fresh names to add to her inquiry.

Miss Horner is carrying out her research for a particular purpose. "The Mormon Church," she explained, "believes in the baptism for the dead. Every Mormon is responsible for his own ancestry. He wishes, therefore, to find out the names of his ancestors, who are then baptized by proxy in Utah." A large percentage of the Mormons trace their ancestry to England and Scotland.

Miss Horner came originally from Stourbridge, Worcestershire, and has never been in Utah, although she hopes to visit it one day. Asked whether she would continue her research after the war, she replied: "For as long as the Church wants me."

The small room in which Miss Horner often works at Borthwick Castle, known as the Queen's Room, shows little sign today of its former occupant (Mary, Queen of Scots). One or two gilded mirrors, a couple of spinning-wheels in a corner, and a few carved chairs hardly suggest the place to which Earl Bothwell brought his queen. . . . The dent made by Cromwell's cannon still scars the outer wall of the castle, but the authorities were confident that the Scottish records would be safe in the dungeon, even in the case of a modern bombardment.

SCOTS ANCESTRY RESEARCH COUNCIL SET UP

A companion article announced the formation of an organization to stimulate genealogical research in Scotland, under the name of *Scots Ancestry Research Council*. The Rt. Hon. Thomas Johnston, secretary of state for Scotland, initiated the idea. Lord Rosebery donated 1,000 pounds towards its inaugural expenses.

The Council consists of leading Scottish Records officials and nationally known historians and librarians, including Mr. J. G. Kyd, Registrar-General of Scotland. One of their endeavors will be to stimulate a better indexing and preservation of their Scottish records. Another is to increase the volume of genealogical inquiries to a hundredfold of the present number. Mr. Johnston states:

. . . there was a castle in Scotland where their parish records were stored, and where since the outbreak of war there had been a girl sitting with a notebook searching the records on behalf of the Mormon community of Utah to trace ancestors to the descendants of Scotsmen in that community.

Evidently her researches had suggested to them the feasibility of their project. In fact, these officials visited Miss Horner several times, to inquire as to her methods, her measure of success, and they even proffered her the position of genealogist for this projected Research Council. Her reply was that her first obligation was to her Church, and that she would continue the searches for the Church as long as her services were needed.

Aaronic Priesthood

CONDUCTED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE PRESIDING BISHOPRIC. EDITED BY LEE A. PALMER.

WARD BOY LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE OUTLINE OF STUDY AUGUST 1945

Text: HOW TO WIN BOYS

Note:

While city wards may think they have no need to consider the chapter "Handling the Rural Boy," and rural wards may feel they are not interested in the chapter "Handling the City Boy," it is suggested that both chapters be treated in each ward. Of course, most of the time should be devoted to the appropriate chapter in each case. The reason for this suggestion is that frequently rural boys take up residence in city wards, or vice versa, and teachers should be able to appeal to both types.

Topics and Questions—Chapter 11— "Handling the City Boy"

1. How does life in the city influence a growing boy's character? For instance, moving pictures, tennis courts, golf courses, dance halls, parks, amusement centers, crowds, traffic. Analyze the competitive influence of city attractions with your efforts to persuade young men to the teachings of Church standards.
2. Do you as a leader of youth have the "drawing power," and "pull," necessary to compete with the many attractions of city life?
3. When a boy must decide, as frequently he does, whether he will attend your class or go for one or more of the attractions enumerated in number one above, what chance do you have in his decision?

In the final analysis, are your classroom experiences satisfying to the active, alert, hungry mind of the city boy? Be frank in this adventure into introspection.

Topics and Questions—Chapter 12— "Handling the Rural Boy"

1. The boy raised in a rural district is quite a different lad from his city cousin. Take the country boy into the city and the difference is immediately in evidence. By the same token, take the city boy out into the country and the difference is just as obvious. Therefore, our teaching of the country boy, like that of the city boy, should be carefully adjusted to his particular temperament and disposition in full view of his environment.
2. Analyze the following as they relate to the rural boy and discuss, in each case, how best his teachers may present to his understanding the teachings of the Gospel:
 - a. He is in daily contact with the products of God's creative power. Does he recognize them as such? Does he know what they are? Do you?
 - b. He learns very young how to carry responsibility and the significance of being dependable. Are you taking full advantage of this by giving him something to do which he can perform?

Appointed Aaronic Priesthood Music Director



N. LORENZO MITCHELL

THE Presiding Bishopric are pleased to announce the appointment of N. Lorenzo Mitchell as Aaronic Priesthood music director. Elder Mitchell's responsibilities in his new calling will be to introduce and promote an adequate singing program for the Aaronic Priesthood membership of the Church. As travel restrictions are lifted, he will give assistance to stakes and wards in the development of this new project to have every Aaronic Priesthood member in the Church sing the songs which will build into his consciousness an appreciation for the Church and its standards. His activities will come under the immediate direction of the Presiding Bishopric.

Elder Mitchell has served as general secretary of the Church music committee for the past eight years. He will retain his committee membership as a representative of the Presiding Bishopric.

- c. In counsel with his father, mother, or older brothers, he soon learns to make rather important decisions. Ask him what his opinions are in religious matters and then you are in a position to guide his thinking, to help him make some decisions in his religious life as well.
- d. He is being trained to work for himself, to own and manage his own farm, dairy, etc., and at an early age. Let him help you "manage" your class. He may be a far greater power than you suspect.

The Voice of Youth



HELEN DAINES

THE GLORY OF LATTER-DAY SAINT WOMANHOOD

(Excerpts of an address by Helen Daines during a quarterly conference in the Smithfield Stake. Helen is a member of the Smithfield Fourth Ward.)

WHAT is the mission of womanhood? First, to find a worthy man who honors the priesthood and with him be married in the temple of the Lord. The design of nature is that man and woman together shall form the unit of society, known as the family, shall rear children to carry on the race, and shall find in family life not only their greatest joy, but also the incentive to useful activity. Marriage is ordained of God.

The Church has taught and urged that man and woman accept their respective responsibilities as husband and wife, father and mother. For the woman it means that she, at least during a large part of her life, devotes herself to the duty of the home. Home and home life require a heap of living.

The responsibility of woman is not to enter the business world and try to replace men at men's jobs, but her first duty is to be a mother in Israel. With her home and Church duties, women will have no time for a so-called worldly career. She should devote her time and efforts to her children, thereby influencing them as Naomi influenced Ruth, her daughter-in-law. She must be willing to sacrifice for an ideal or a conviction, even though it may mean the giving up of worldly things. She cannot put the world first and retain the love of God.

A true Latter-day Saint woman will love and seek to honor God, for it is he who has given her the power to appreciate and understand the glory of Latter-day Saint womanhood.

Ward Teaching

CONDUCTED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE PRESIDING BISHOPRIC. EDITED BY LEE A. PALMER.

The President of the Council of the Twelve

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kindness of heart and sweetness of disposition. His mother, who came from England to Nauvoo when she was eleven years of age, was a woman of faith, refinement, and intelligence, likewise known for her placid disposition. Brother Richards inherited the fine qualities of intellect and disposition from his parents. He enjoys the distinction of being one of the earliest graduates of the University of Deseret. He was graduated from that institution in 1881, in his twentieth year, having successfully completed the course prescribed in English language and literature.

Early in life he learned the meaning of hard work and felt the weight of responsibilities. When he was fifteen years of age, with a yoke of oxen, a canyon cart, and log chains belonging to his brother who was on a mission, he provided for his mother's family by hauling wood from Farmington Canyon. This work was rough and hard and he did much of it. This toughened his sinews and built a strong athletic body, which at eighty-four years bears few marks of age.

At twenty-one he married Alice Almiria Robinson, a charming and beautiful girl, and for sixty-three years they have walked hand in hand, cheerfully meeting the vicissitudes and responsibilities of life. This couple has built a home and reared a family that is the admiration of all who know them, and the pride of all who understand the fundamentals of society. Ten daughters and five sons have blessed their union. Their sons are honorable men—a credit to their parents, the Church, and the nation; their daughters, eight living, are fine examples of true womanhood. Boys and girls do not grow to the estate of noble manhood and womanhood by chance. These parents led the way, set the example, created at the fireside the atmosphere in which manhood and womanhood flourish. They are indeed master craftsmen in the fine art of homemaking, which, after all, is the supreme work of the world. George F. Richards stands at the head of a distinguished family, an example to all Israel.

A PERUSAL of his discourses shows the effect of his early training in "literature and letters" at the University of Deseret—as brief as the course was. His words are well chosen, orderly in arrangement, compact with meaning. He proceeds logically to expound with clearness the subjects which he treats.

WARD TEACHERS

The teacher's duty is to watch over the church always, and be with and strengthen them;

And see that there is no iniquity in the church, neither hardness with each other, neither lying, backbiting, nor evil speaking;

And see that the church meet together often, and also see that all the members do their duty. (D & C. 20:53-55.)

Ward Teachers' Message for July, 1945

"MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE"



PRESIDENT
DAVID O. MCKAY

"MARRIAGE is a sacred relationship entered into for purposes that are well recognized—primarily for the rearing of a family. . . .

"A flippant attitude toward marriage, the ill-advised suggestion of 'companionate marriage,' the base, diabolical theory of 'free sex experiment,' and the ready-made divorce courts are dangerous reefs upon which many a family bark is wrecked.

"An ever-decreasing birth rate and an increasing divorce rate are ominous signs threatening the stability of the American home, and the perpetuity of our present form of constitutional government. . . .

"In some states of the union, it is almost as easy to get a divorce as it is to get married. As a result of this laxity, one out of every five marriages ends either in divorce or annulment. . . .

"The marriage ceremony when sealed by the authority of the Holy Priesthood endures, as do family relationships, throughout time and all eternity. . . .

The above are excerpts from the address of President David O. McKay delivered during the general conference of the Church, April 8, 1945. President McKay's discourse, entitled "Marriage and Divorce," has been printed in convenient pamphlet form and is to be distributed by the ward teachers as the message for July 1945. One copy is to be left in each Latter-day Saint home. Stake clerks will make distribution to bishops as in the past.

This message is so timely and of such vital importance that stake presidencies and bishoprics are urged to promote this project vigorously and not be contented until every Latter-day Saint home has been visited and supplied with the pamphlet.

Ward teachers should carefully study the text of President McKay's address and be prepared to lead out in a discussion thereon in each home. It would be well for each bishop to have this message reviewed before the monthly meeting of the ward teachers to insure adequate preparation and a thorough understanding thereof.

This is another splendid opportunity for ward teachers to render a great service to their assigned families.

His discourses upon the first principles of the gospel and the fundamental doctrines of the Church merit the careful study of thoughtful people. This excerpt, taken from a discourse delivered in the Salt Lake Tabernacle, October 7, 1944, is typical:

I bear you my testimony in all sincerity. I know that this work is true. I know that God lives, a glorified and exalted personage, having a body of flesh and bones and spirit as tangible as man's, all-powerful in heaven and in earth; the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof. He is the Eternal Father of all men. Jesus Christ is the Firstborn in the spirit and the Only Begotten of the Father in

the flesh; his is the only name under heaven by which mankind may be saved. No man can be saved in the kingdom of God without believing on the name of Jesus Christ and in the efficacy of his atonement.

By the same token I know that Joseph Smith is a mighty prophet of God, raised up in these last days, and through him the Father and the Son have revealed themselves anew to the world of men.

Brother Richards is deeply spiritual. His religion is reduced to deeds, it registers in his life. He sets up lofty requirements for the members of the Church and is himself faithful and loyal

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MELCHIZEDEK PRIESTHOOD

(Concluded from page 407)

nish you with the information needed. The chairman will always have the latest figures on the Melchizedek Priesthood.

Question 26: Before we realized that the general committee intended to use the *Gospel Kingdom* as a two-year course, we were three-fourths through the book. We have now completed it and do not feel like going back in the text and reviewing as we have covered the course carefully. What is your suggestion for the balance of the year?

Answer 26: We recommend to groups and quorums where the outlined study *Gospel Kingdom* has been completed that they spend the balance of the year in the study of the Pearl of Great Price. We are sure you will find this interesting and profitable.

No-Liquor-Tobacco Column

(Concluded from page 407)

dent of the Seventeenth International Congress of Medicine and at one of the meetings, attended by leading medical men from all over the world, spoke on the alcohol question and, among other things, is quoted as saying, "I beg of you not to be afraid of having it known on which side you stand, and then believe me you will have your reward." The abstinence which Sir Thomas Barlow recommended and practiced throughout his long and great life he declared to be "in fanaticism by rational self-control in respect to something which is fraught with untold risks." At the age of ninety-two he bore this testimony: "I may claim to be really a life teetotaler and I believe it to be the power of parental example and the inspiration to moral courage which it gave."

Unfortunately for themselves and for the world, many people indulge more or less in drinking. When grown-ups do this, have they forgotten what influence an example may have on the younger generation? "Youth does what it sees grown-ups do." Sir Thomas was fortunate in having the right parental example.

"The social responsibility of the individual is commensurate with his degree of understanding," said Professor Anton J. Carlson, a great scientist and thinker.

Drink and the Word of Wisdom

THE world is smitten, nigh unto death, with great and grievous tribulations, following the commission of cardinal sins.

Over the earth, and it seems, particularly in America, the demon drink is in control. Drunken with strong drink, men have lost their reason; their counsel has been destroyed; their judgment and vision are fled; they reel forward to destruction.

Drink brings cruelty into the home; it walks arm in arm with poverty; its companions are disease and plague; it puts

chastity to flight; it knows neither honesty nor fair dealing; it is a total stranger to truth; it drowns conscience; it is the bodyguard of evil; it curses all who touch it.

Drink has brought more woe and misery, broken more hearts, wrecked more homes, committed more crimes, filled more coffins, than all the wars the world has suffered.

Therefore, we thank the faithful Saints for their observance of the Word of Wisdom, for their putting aside of drink. The Lord is pleased with you. You have been a bulwark of strength to this people and to the world. Your influence has been for righteousness. The Lord will not forget your good works when you stand before him in judgment. (*The Message of the First Presidency*, October 3, 1942.)

Drinkers' Diet Deficiencies

IT is a fact well known among doctors and nutritionists that habitual drinkers of alcohol, either in excess or in moderation, suffer from dietary deficiencies. Although the relation of inebriety to nutrition is not definitely known and probably could not be

measured accurately anyway, impairment of metabolism in the habitual drinker has been recorded by many competent observers. That this interference with normal body processes cuts down the working capacity of the drinker is too generally accepted to merit debate. (Wilbur L. DeBois; Health Department, Milwaukee, Wis.)

No Vitamins in Beer

BECAUSE a great many people have heard that brewers' yeast is rich in vitamin content they assume that the same thing is true of beer.

Yeast is the richest source of riboflavin. Dried brewers' yeast contains forty to seventy micrograms per gram, but ordinary yeast contains from eighty to eighty-five. The fermentation process is inimical to the preservation of the vitamins. Beer is carefully filtered to remove the yeast before it is put on the market. Beer which contains vitamins, even in a small quantity, is "bad beer" because part of the process of making beer involves elimination of the vitamin content. (*The Voice*, April 1945.)

Melchizedek Priesthood Outline of Study, August, 1945

Text: *The Gospel Kingdom: Selections from the Writings and Discourses of John Taylor*

LESSONS 76-77

THE MORMON THEORY OF LEGITIMACY

Text: pp. 313-319. Topics: The Political Position of the Church. The Necessity and Reality of the Principles of Legitimacy. The Legitimacy of the Government of God. The Meaning of Priesthood. The Rule of Force. Fraud and Force Incompatible with Legitimacy. Legitimacy and Right. The Need for the Government of God. Summary.

Note: By "legitimacy" President Taylor refers to the most fundamental problem in social organization: who has the legitimate right to authority? For his thesis see the topic, "The Necessity and Reality of the Principle of Legitimacy." (pp. 313-314.) See also chapters 13 and 19. This is most important material and should not be misunderstood.

Discuss: Should kings, rulers, the nations accept the legitimacy, rule, and government of God? What do the nations do that is incompatible with the principles of legitimate rule? (See p. 315.) What are the fundamental principles of government according to the doctrine of the government of God, or, priesthood-government? See pp. 317-319. Discuss this statement (p. 317): "Nothing contrary to the authority, rule, and government of heaven will stand in time or eternity. . . ." Is "legitimacy" compatible with democracy? Where is it incompatible? (Part of this question is presented in the next chapter.) From past material and discussion, how may the doctrine of "legitimacy" be reconciled with President Taylor's views on secular government as stated with reference to the American Constitution?

LESSON 78

POLITICS AND RELIGION

Text: pp. 320-324. Topics: Freedom Must Be Preserved. Fitness for Political Life. The Difference Between Mormon Principles of Government and Democracy (with sub-topics).

Discuss: Who should be active in political matters? What is the distinction between a union of church and state (held to be undesirable), and personal activity of the religiously-inclined citizen in political life (held to be vital and essential)? What is the distinction President Taylor draws between democracy and church government? What is the origin of the principles used in church government? Compare with the topic on p. 322, "Origin of the Secular State." Examine the topic, "The Principle of Freedom," on page 323 and President Taylor's anecdote about "Equal Rights." (pp. 323-324.) Summary question: Why is the doctrine of free agency a vital foundation of the gospel, and how does the principle of divine authority provide means ("legitimacy") for preserving free agency?

LESSON 79

A COMPARATIVE APPROACH

Text: pp. 324-330. Topics: The Economic Motive. A Comparative Approach: Mormonism and the Utopian Socialists. Some Social Ethics (with sub-topics).

Discuss: A great war is raging. Conquest and the spirit of greed is still abroad in the earth. Who will possess the earth? (See p. 324.) Who are the meek? Various movements have attempted to solve man's economic and social problems. Some are recalled by President Taylor. (p. 325.) Their basic philosophy, that the economic motive underlies all human behavior, is rampant today. How does President Taylor defend the first principles of the gospel as a superior "way out"? Which is the best, "our religion" or "their philosophy"? (See pp. 326-327.) Do the gospel principles ignore the economic problem? What is the Mormon doctrine of group rights? (See p. 328-329.) What must we do, in preaching the gospel, in order to be properly understood and not feared as another political or social movement? (Remember President Taylor's answer to Krokoski, p. 326.)

Homing

• ARE GIRLS BECOMING

Condensed by permission from
The American Magazine

Pursuers?

By HENRY BOWMAN, Ph.D.

*Director, Division of Home and Family
 Living, Stephens College, Missouri*

"THE girls of today are all worried about this man shortage. They will admit freely that they are 'gunning' for a husband before they become old maids. Many of them are shutting both eyes and leaping," an air

themselves, for some observers feel that the seasoning which men in the armed forces are getting now will make them impatient with the immaturity of girls younger than themselves.

I believe that we could go farther in helping women to learn how to live happier lives as women. There is too much feeling in America that life can only be drab and hopeless unless there is a man. When girls don't get one, they tend to withdraw, become bitter. Girls need to be helped to enlarge their interests and relationships with people.

There are a lot of single women who are wonderfully balanced. One of the most happily adjusted, delightful women I know is forty-five, and single. When she realized she had lost out in the competition for husbands a decade ago, she set out boldly to make a self-sufficient life for herself. She made fine friendships and a profitable career. She reads a lot, draws, goes to the theater



tack is hazardous to the girl because it may backfire. It will repel the average sensitive, intelligent man because it does not fit his concept of how a prospective bride should behave. Another thing, I don't think that the millions of American girls now at the most marriageable age (and getting older every day) need necessarily assume that they will lose out because of the theory that returning veterans will seek younger girls than



corps flier who has traveled in many states and has had a good chance to size up America's girl situation said to me recently.

Such girls seem to feel they can reduce the odds against them by taking the initiative. It is not unusual these days for a girl to admit that she has pursued a certain boy. Some girls will admit that they did the proposing, too.

The boldness that many girls are showing today in seeking dates and husbands is, I feel, definitely ill-advised. And I'm not being righteous. Such at-



frequently, and is a whiz at making huckleberry pies.

As I see it, the best course for any girl today is to accept the current male shortage philosophically. She should shun hasty marriage, and not scare away by huntress tactics the few good prospects still available. Instead, she should build up her talents and make herself a still more vibrant and appealing person and definitely prepare herself for a useful place in life, married or single.

If she can do that, she will have a promising future, come what may.

FAULTLESS FARM FUNNIES... SUNDAY MORNING VISITING

BY GRAHAM HUNTER





Cook's Corner

Josephine B. Nichols

PORTABLE MEALS

Plan a whole meal on a tray and carry it to a cool breezy spot—the porch, terrace, or garden.

Hot dogs with mustard and little green onions in toasted buns
Old fashioned Potato Salad
Garden Relish Plate
Raspberry Ice Cream Pie
Lemonade

Stuffed Tomatoes Water Cress
Deviled Eggs Sandwiches
Fruit Salad with Lime Sherbet
Topping
Cold Milk

Jacket Cooked Potatoes
Corn on the cob
Fried Chicken
Cucumber and Tomato Wedges
Crusty Rolls
Lemon Ice with Melon Balls

Recipes that add a cool refreshing touch.

Ham Salad Ring

2 tablespoons (unflavored) gelatin
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cold water
2 cups hot water
2 tablespoons lemon juice
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup mayonnaise
1 cup chopped green pepper
2 cups chopped cooked ham
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup chopped red pepper
1 cup chopped cucumber

Soften gelatin in cold water; dissolve in hot water; add lemon juice and salt. Chill until partially set. Combine remaining ingredients; fold into gelatin mixture. Chill in ring mold or individual molds. Serve on crisp lettuce.

Fresh Fruit Salad

1 fresh pineapple
2 cups sliced strawberries
6 pear halves
crisp lettuce

Cut fresh pineapple in cubes. Combine with sliced strawberries. Place pear half on lettuce leaf, top with pineapple mixture. Serve sweet fruit dressing.

Raspberry Ice Cream Pie

1 package raspberry flavored gelatin
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups hot water
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 pint vanilla ice cream
1 cup fresh raspberries

Dissolve gelatin in hot water; add lemon juice. Chill until partially set. Beat in ice cream; fold in berries, turn into meringue shell; chill until firm, about one hour. Garnish with whole berries.

Meringue Shell

Combine two egg whites, one-eighth teaspoon salt, one-fourth teaspoon vanilla and one teaspoon lemon juice; beat to a stiff foam. Add two-thirds cup sugar slowly. Continue beating until very stiff. Spread in well-greased nine-inch pie plate. Bake in slow oven (300° F.) for forty-five minutes.

Lemon Ice with Melon Balls

1 cup hot water

(Continued on page 414)

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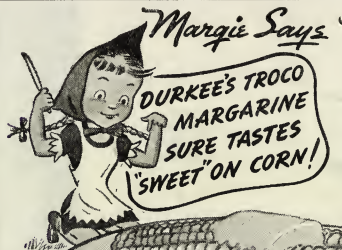
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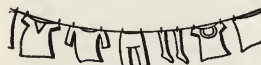


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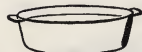
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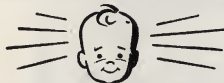
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So Good!**



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Keeps **baby things** immaculate

**LOTS OF
SUDS**

EVEN IN
HARD WATER



(Concluded from page 413)

- 1 cup sugar
- 1 tablespoon lemon rind
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup lemon juice
- 2 cups cold water

Add hot water to sugar and lemon rind. Stir until sugar dissolves. Add remaining ingredients. Freeze in refrigerator trays. Stir occasionally. Serve in chilled sherbet glasses, topped with melon balls. Garnish with mint.

Lime Sherbet

- 1 package lime flavored gelatin
- 1 cup hot water
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk
- 1 cup light cream
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup lemon juice
- 1 tablespoon grated lemon peel

Dissolve gelatin in hot water. Add remaining ingredients; mix well. Freeze firm in refrigerator tray. Break in chunks; turn

into chilled bowl. Beat until fluffy-smooth. Return quickly to tray. Freeze firm.

Lemonade Syrup

- 3 cups corn syrup
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 cup water

Mix all ingredients, boil two minutes, remove from heat. When cool, pour into jar, place in refrigerator until wanted for use in lemonade. Use three tablespoons of syrup and three tablespoons lemon juice for each glass of lemonade.

Ginger Fizz Cooler

- 1 small bunch mint
- 1 cup lemon juice
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup light corn syrup
- 1 quart ginger ale or plain soda water

Crush mint; add lemon juice and syrup. Chill thirty minutes, strain. Add ginger ale and ice cubes. Garnish with lemon slices, cherries, and mint sprigs.

THE CHURCH MOVES ON

(Concluded from page 401)

Said Bishop William L. Woolf:

For the scores of servicemen and women stationed in or near New York, for the continuous stream of army and navy personnel embarking and debarking at the city's great ports, and for all those who come here from the West for study, work, or travel, Manhattan Ward represents "home." It has been said that at any time one could attend a service here and find someone in the congregation from his home stake. That is al-

most literally true. Those few of us who are reasonably "permanent" in Manhattan are extremely grateful for the opportunity we have had of playing host to our many visitors. Now, with the cessation of hostilities in Europe, we can look forward to greeting an increasing number of returning servicemen who will be redeployed through New York, and we sincerely urge families to advise their boys of the Church's new location here in Manhattan.

—Reported by Charlotte Knight

NEW
MANHATTAN
WARD
CHAPEL



Painting to Hawaiian Temple

A WATER-COLOR painting by the late Joseph A. F. Everett, Salt Lake artist, has been sent to the Hawaiian Temple. Some time ago President

Heber J. Grant gave an Everett water color to each of the temples. Because of war conditions the painting for the Hawaiian Temple was not sent at that time.

EDITORIALS

(Concluded from page 404)
of the Twelve, which fell upon him at the recent reorganization of the First Presidency, are many and often heavy. But, the united love and faith of his brethren, and the people of the Lord, who love him, will buoy him up and make his labors joyous.

May the blessings of the Lord con-

tinue to attend him, and fill his days with happiness. * * *

Thus, the kingdom of God, proceeds, never faltering or hesitating, towards its destiny: to bless all people, and to prepare mankind for the peace and prosperity which the acceptance of the gospel alone can bring.—J. A. W.

THE IMPROVEMENT ERA

MICROBES

(Continued from page 392)

scholars ridiculed the bacterial theory of disease.

After Robert Koch died, his laboratory associates, Kitazato (Japanese bacteriologist) and Behring, carried on the work of their great leader, as did also Roux and Yersin, the laboratory associates of Pasteur. Diphtheria was one of their great challenges. A poisonous substance had been found by Roux to be secreted by the diphtherial germ. He wondered if there was something within the body that would neutralize the poisonous effect of this toxin. Guinea pigs and rabbits were experimented with and an antibody detrimental to the toxin was found within the blood. The workers wondered if this antibody could be taken from an animal, inoculated into man and help man to resist the diphtherial disease. These small animals, however, could not produce in sufficient quantities. It was only when it was found that the horse could furnish the blood in which the diphtherial antitoxin could develop, that real progress in protecting man was in sight. Due to the contributions of these men, we can now say, with safety, that the disease diphtheria need not exist anywhere in the world.

USING the technique of these pioneer scientists, most of our common diseases are now under control, or at least their destructive effects have been very much minimized. By means of type serums the pneumonia disease has become less dangerous. Sulfu drugs have been found to be unusually effective in destroying the pneumococcus germ. The black plague, formerly the greatest scourge of the human race, today causes but a slight ripple of excitement when an outbreak occurs. Typhoid epidemics are no longer to be expected in civilized lands. The laws of sanitation have taught man how to control such. Man, too, can readily be made immune to the typhoid infection. The disease of St. Anthony's fire has almost passed from man's memory. Smallpox which formerly was a dreaded scourge is now a rarity. One could continue to recite numerous illustrations to indicate the extent to which man has advanced in his control of human disease. The world has become a much safer and freer place in which to live.

The science of bacteriology has grown in complexity until it has been found necessary to separate it into a number of divisions for more effective study. At present some of the more widely known branches are: sanitary bacteriology, food bacteriology, dairy bacteriology, industrial bacteriology, soil bacteriology, and medical bacteriology.

Great progress has been made in all of the above fields, but particularly noticeable are the spectacular developments in medical bacteriology. For a

number of years scientists have been studying filtered dysentery feces and noted that there is present a dissolving principle which will destroy the dysentery bacillus. This dissolving principle is known as bacteriophage. The bacteria themselves produce it and thereby destroy themselves. Much investigation has been carried on to see if there is also a bacteriophage for each of the other common disease organisms. If this should prove to be true, then all of the common diseases could be brought under control. There are a number of difficulties yet to be overcome but some have hopes that we may yet reach that desirable state.

In former times the common cold was regarded as caused by purely physiological conditions, such as chilling of the body. After other diseases were found to be due to germs, colds were thought to be caused by a number of the numerous germs which are nearly always found in the mouth, throat, and nose. Recent investigations apparently show that the disease-producing material, or virus as it is called, is filterable in its nature. That is, it can be filtered out when the liquid containing the germ is forced through a porous clay filter. If this is true, then the organisms that are found in the nasal region are secondary invaders merely aggravating the disease rather than being the direct cause of it. It has been found, too, that this filterable virus does not always produce sickness in the individual as soon as infection takes place, but may lie dormant for a considerable period. It may become active as soon as the resistance of the body weakens through exposure, exhaustion, or otherwise.

A Dr. Silber from Moscow, Russia, has found that filterable viruses are dependent upon living organisms for their existence. Viruses responsible for the common cold, influenza, yellow fever, and infantile paralysis cannot live unless bacteria are present to furnish them protection. Investigators have found that the presence of the organisms known as cocci are essential for the life of the virus responsible for smallpox. There are cases in which microbes create conditions in the tissues so that the viruses can produce disease.

Recent observations show that there is a very definite streptococcus species in the nasopharynx region when pleural pneumonia is present. In fact, it is believed that only when these organisms are present will the pneumococcus germ produce pneumonia. Dr. van Rooyan, from Holland, found that this streptococcus specie, when inoculated into one hundred mice, resulted in the death, from pleural pneumonia, of all of them; yet the investigators were unable to find evidence of the presence of a pneumococcus bacterium. Is there a necessary association between the streptococcus and pneumococcus organisms?

(To be continued)

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THE PSYCHOLOGY OF DIET AND NUTRITION

(Lowell S. Selling, M.D., and Mary Anne S. Ferraro, M.S., W. W. Norton and Company, Inc., New York. 192 pages. \$2.75.)

In the field of human nutrition there is a constant battle between sound knowledge and fixed ideas and prejudices about food. Our unnatural appetites are too often victorious. Therefore, illness of body and mind makes unnecessary inroads upon human happiness. The well-known relation between mental ills and eating problems is here discussed clearly and upon the basis of practical experience. After a sane discussion of the basic psychology of nutrition, there are discussed food habits, food fads and customs, children's feeding problems, and food and nutrition as they affect the home. There are chapters also on feeding problems due to psychological maladjustments, with the effect of improper diet on behavior and personality. Other chapters discuss the technique to be applied in changing food habits and aversions. A final important chapter deals with the education of the food consumer. Since food is the most elementary of man's needs, all classes of readers will find interest and help in the views here presented. To the Latter-day Saints, believers in the Word of Wisdom, the objective of the chapters is of special interest. All in all, and allowing for occasional minor errors, such a book has long been needed to help advance human health through the advancing knowledge of nutrition.—J. A. W.

FOOD ENOUGH

(John D. Black, The Jacques Cattell Press, Lancaster, Pa. 269 pages. \$2.50.)

Will there be food enough for all the world after the war? This question, one of the liveliest of the day, is answered comprehensively and authoritatively in this book. Besides, there is a vast amount of important information in the book for all who eat, and that is all of us. This book merits wide reading.—J. A. W.

HERE COMES TOMORROW

(A. W. Zelomek. Ziff-Davis Publishing Company, Chicago. 131 pages. \$2.00.)

We are flooded with books on after-war problems and solutions, too many for us to read, much less digest. Here is a brief, sane forecast, by a competent analyst, largely from the point of view of the economist, which may be read with profit by the ordinary man. Much wisdom is compressed between the covers of this book.—J. A. W.

ASSORTED GEMS OF PRICELESS VALUE

(Compiled by N. B. Lundwall. N. B. Lundwall, P.O. Box 2033, Salt Lake City. 376 pages. \$2.00.)

This latest compilation by N. B. Lundwall of gospel material, falls into five divisions:

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... AND "THE SPOKEN WORD" (Richard L. Evans. Harper and Brothers. New York. 155 pages. \$1.50.)

THE three-minute, Sunday morning Tabernacle broadcasts by Richard L. Evans, are fast becoming a nationwide institution. This was only to be expected, for his simple, practical, yet spiritual philosophy can be understood and practiced by all. He clothes profound thoughts artfully in plain, though beautiful, words. Thousands in need of spiritual food wait avidly for each succeeding message.

It was no surprise, therefore, that the first collection of these talks in book form, *Unto the Hills*, received wide acclaim; nor that the second, *This Day—and Always*, was equally successful. The third, . . . and "The Spoken Word," just on the market gives promise of even greater appeal.

The ninety-one talks in this volume cover a wide range of subjects. They reveal Brother Evans to be a man of remarkable versatility. There is a deliberate maturity in each which invites the confidence of the reader. The comforting, direct quality of subject and statement brightens the day for those who "listen in." And the reader is challenged into thinking.

The messages of this volume are presented under eighteen main headings: Thy speech bewrayeth thee; some fashions in foibles; some straight talk to youth; to parents whose work is not yet done; Johnny goes to school; on acquiring a reputation; on probing the future; contagion of fear; cycle of belief; the principle of repentance; on setting the world in order; consent of the governed; formula for freedom; of peace and war; retreat from clamor; on seeing beyond one's time; against whom time ever runs; for tomorrow we live.

A feast for every lover of truth. Young and old, servicemen and stay-at-homes would do well, for a brief reading or for consecutive study, to have this small, attractive volume near at hand; and by the side of the two preceding ones.—J. A. W.

tions from recognized Latter-day Saint speakers and writers. The book closes with an excellent article by N. B. Lundwall himself entitled, "Why I Left the Reorganized Church."—J. A. W.

UTAH STATE GOVERNMENT AND FEDERAL AGENCIES

(George Thomas, Ph.D., LL.D. Deseret News Press, Salt Lake City. 342 pages. \$1.25.)

IN a free land all the people should understand the government of their country and their rights within it. That makes this book of special value to all who live in the state of Utah. Brief in statement, yet comprehensive in scope, the governmental organization of Utah is described, and also the federal agencies which are cooperating with state institutions. Beginning with the interrelations of federal and state governments in the United States of America, the constitution of the state of Utah is set forth and discussed. Then follow discussions of the state legislative, executive and judicial departments, and the purpose and powers of state institutions and officials. County and

local governments receive proper attention. Chapters are also devoted to education, revenue, taxation, political parties and primaries, registration, and elections. The book closes with a useful summary of the increasing interdependence of federal and state activities. There are two excellent introductory chapters, the first a historical sketch covering our knowledge of the territory now known as Utah from 1776 to the coming of the Mormon pioneers in 1847, and the second the story of the government of the area before statehood. This is the type of book that should be read by all good citizens, and thereafter kept near at hand for ready reference. And it could well be taught in our schools.

Since the book has been written by the distinguished president emeritus of the University of Utah, its reliability is beyond question.—J. A. W.

I WANTED TO SEE

(Borghild Dahl. Macmillan Company, New York. 1944. 210 pages. \$2.00.)

PROBABLY few books have been of so great stimulation as this one of a woman who throughout her life suffered because of poor eyesight, yet refused to let that be an excuse for inactivity on her part. Rather, she accepted the handicap stoically, and with her mother's wise insistence on her building an independent, self-reliant life, she went through college, obtained a master's degree, won a scholarship to Norway, taught school, and when teaching as an avenue of earning a livelihood was taken from her, built a new life through her writing. And with this activity, she still had the time and energy to care for her brothers and sisters after her mother's death.

Courage, crystalline clear, is the essence of this book, and should stimulate all of us to a better use of our capabilities and to a wiser husbanding of our time and energies.

—M. C. J.

NORMAL LIVES FOR THE DISABLED

(Edna Yost in collaboration with Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth. Macmillan Company, New York. \$2.50.)

THE introduction sets forth the aims of the book: to aid "men and women who have become disabled and want to know what the future holds"; . . . to present techniques to be used by the "handicapped" individual; by family and friends; by people and agencies whose job is rehabilitation; and by the public, who must understand and cooperate."

Then the book—divided into four big sections: Making Up Your Mind to Work; Getting Ready for Work; On the Job; and What About the Future—with many subdivisions under each section—proceeds to do a really exceptional, thoroughly objective, and completely satisfying analysis. Including examples of others who have achieved in spite of handicaps, the book will afford a stirring challenge. One of these so handicapped, when asked how he was able to go so far in spite of his having lost both legs, his left hand, and the thumb and several fingers of his right hand when only fourteen years of age, stated: "The main thing about a man is the power plant in his cocoon. If this plant generates properly, it doesn't matter about a few wires being down."

The book becomes additionally important because an analysis is made of other agencies where specialized help can be gained. A questionnaire is given which will indicate some characteristics—a questionnaire by the way that every able person would do well to answer truthfully.

This book deserves careful consideration.—M. C. J.

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THE EARTHWORM

The World's First Farmer

By WINIFRED HEATH

To most of us the worm is the least of God's creatures, yet it is wonderfully made and its services along the centuries cannot be accurately measured. The worm is still the best tiller of the soil, plowing the earth, ventilating it, fertilizing it, leveling it. Neither human hands nor the most modern machinery works as efficiently and thoroughly as the inconspicuous but indispensable worm.

There have been a few folk, even among the ancients, who appreciated the worm. One man, Charles Darwin, famous scientist of England, wrote a book about it. He calculated that the worms of England and Wales, pass through their bodies and deposit on the surface 300,000,000 tons of fine black soil every year—the soil which is made up of an immense amount of leaves and twigs eaten by the worms. This vegetable mold is the best there is in the world and accounts largely for the green beauty of the British Isles.

The worm is beautifully constructed and admirably fitted for its work. It is not just a bit of walking worm-flesh with no head or tail as some folk believe. The worm has a tail and can renew one if it is somehow lost. It also has a head, though no eyes or ears, its mouth being a mere opening. But it can flatten its head to form two extending lips, and with these it catches hold of leaves and twigs or stones.

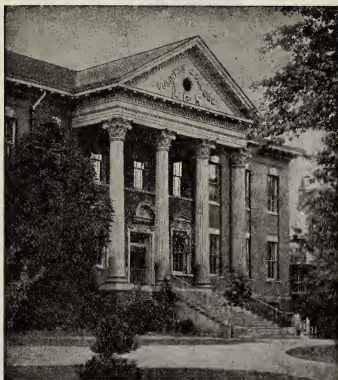
The worm's body is composed of segments or rings, and these are covered with tiny bristles or setae which serve as feet and give the worm an excellent hold—as many a hungry bird has discovered. Underneath the worm's body is a nervous system and if the worm loses its head it can renew that, just as it does the tail—but only if the body is divided in the upper portion of the nervous system. The worm also has a tiny brain and several hearts which pump blood into the various segments or rings of the body.

A remarkable organ is the worm's gizzard in which it seems able to grind to dust the toughest materials, including glass. It is literally true that through the ages worms have worn down mountains. The worm is not only a walking mill but a living laboratory.

The green stuff passed through the worm's body and sent forth as castings has been thoroughly saturated with juices from the worm's own body, a finer fertilizer than any invented by man.

(Concluded on page 424)

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News from the Camps

THE following excerpts are from a letter to U. S. Senator Elbert D. Thomas, written by his daughter, Chiyo Thomas, serving in the Pacific with the American Red Cross:

Thomas Jefferson wrote to a friend in 1820 (year of Joseph Smith's vision): "I hope that the genuine and simple religion of Jesus Christ may be restored, for it hath become so muffled up in mysteries that it is concealed from the vulgar eyes."

Dear Dad:

... Sgt. Durrant quoted the above at a meeting a week ago—I don't remember seeing it before—is it new to you? At least I hadn't thought before about the fact that Thomas Jefferson and Joseph Smith were contemporaries in the age of enlightenment. . . .

We bundled up our gang Sunday in a truck and took them to the first conference of the Mormon Church in the Philippines. It was a good one. Between one hundred fifty and two hundred fellows and three girls (2 WACS) were there and the little chapel overflowed outside. Impressive and fun to see so many, but the spirit of our little 3-7-persons-present meetings is greater. . . .

Monday the chaplain came for me early, said a boy was dying and was asking for a Mormon chaplain. I knew the boy wanted to be administered to, so I got out two boys and some olive oil and they administered to him. He was such a swell kid (from Kansas City—perhaps a convert) and had such faith and will to live—a wife and three-months-old baby he'd never seen—but he died. I got hold of Claude Pomeroy, for whom he'd asked, and a navy doctor he wanted came, so he got to talk to everyone he asked for. He was cheery and rational until the last hour. I was with him when he died, but it was so quiet we hardly knew—terribly sad. Even sadder, in a way, was the heartbreak of one of the boys who administered. He's

only 19 and such a fine kid with such faith. . . .

Life is not quite all so grim. I've worked myself pretty late and steadily, but it hasn't hurt me. The fellows are swell, and we kid a lot and have fun. I had a date Sunday night and ran him all over the Philippines doing errands for my patients, so I don't suppose he'll hurry back. . . . I'd rather spend my efforts on the patients, which is not being noble, just realistic. This is a wonderful 'experience to have had' but after all, I came to do a job and I'm beginning to see what it is.

Chiyo

EXCERPTS from a letter received from Chaplain Gerald L. Erickson, with the armed forces.

The Christmas season here was enjoyed by most of the men on the island, and I'm sure each made the best of the situations we are in at this time. Many Christmas services were held among the men of the island in addition to the regular religious meetings being held. I conducted a candlelight service for each of my batteries as well as one for all the L.D.S. men on the island. I was fortunate in obtaining the film, "The King of Kings," which I showed to the men of my battalion.

We have now contacted most of the L.D.S. men on the island, and most of them are active in the work of the Church. My experiences with these men have been most gratifying.

WHEN PEACE SHALL COME

By Georgia Moore Eberling

Oh let there be no tumult or wild din! It would be sacrilege to usher in Sweet peace with clamor, rather kneel to pray.

And weep for the dread price we had to pay.



"There was never a period in the history of this country of ours when it was more essential that the people of the United States understand fully all of the implications in the problems in foreign relations with which their government is confronted."



A group of Mormon boys aboard one of the carriers in the Pacific—Submitted by Lt. (j.g.) G. Donnelly

A GROUP OF L.D.S. BOYS IN THE EAST INDIES



Sumner Welles said it . . . Sumner Welles, until recently undersecretary of state, who now writes for the Salt Lake Tribune each Wednesday on international affairs. To the readers of The Tribune, Mr. Welles is one of 73 Blue Ribbon features exclusively offered through this great Intermountain newspaper.

The
Salt Lake
Tribune

THE MASAOKAS—*A Brief Saga*

By ALMA O. TAYLOR

IN Japan, when feudalism was in flower, thousands of retainers served their clan lords. Preliminary to the adoption of a constitutional form of government, Emperor Mutsuhito (Meiji) terminated the feudal system and retainers were turned out on their own. So Goto San (Mr. Goto) started out to find a job.

First he tried a little dyeing plant, but soon switched to making confections. To many Orientals of the time, who heard the tales of the western world, the United States was the "Rice (rich) Land" of promise. Towards it Goto San set his face and arrived in California near the close of the nineteenth century, where he became a farmer. Soon he dropped farming and became the landlord of a rooming house in San Francisco, where he was joined by his daughter, Haruye, who had just arrived from Japan. She was eighteen years old.

The earthquake which demolished San Francisco also demolished Goto San's rooming house.

In 1908 Haruye became Mrs. Eijiro Masaoka. Her husband had an orange and hay farm at Riverside, California. A heavy flood came and washed out the farm. The Masaokas then moved to Fresno in the same state and started

over. By that time there were two sons and one daughter; also Haruye's father, Goto San, joined them at Fresno. A truck garden venture was undertaken. Later they were bitten by the "big-land-deal" bug. They and others pooled their assets and purchased a several-thousand-acre tract of land in Nevada. The investment was a failure. Mr. Masaoka regarded this misadventure as due to the lack of business acumen and started to take a correspondence course in business.

Masaoka left his family in Ruby Valley, Nevada, and hiked to a job in the Garfield smelters on the shores of the Great Salt Lake. When he had earned enough money, he brought his family to Salt Lake City. It was then 1918.

He worked as custodian of a bank building in Salt Lake City, and man-

aged to buy a fish store. One year later they bought a fruit and vegetable stand in the old "Market Row," and merged the fish business with the fruit and vegetable business. Things went well. Late one night, as he was driving his truck along a county road, the truck ran out of gas. Masaoka attempted to flag a passing motorist, was hit, and, on the way to the hospital, died.

His widow, scarcely five feet tall, was left with the responsibility of caring for her brood of eight children, the eldest fifteen years and the youngest six months old. Though friends offered to adopt some of her children and others suggested that she might place some in an institution, this little mother determined to keep them all at her side. The kindness of friends impressed upon the entire family a deep appreciation of human generosity and helpfulness.

Japanese-American brothers serving overseas, these former Salt Lake men are, left to right, Pvt. Ben Masaoka, T/5 Mike Masaoka, Pvt. Tad Masaoka, and Sgt. Ike Masaoka. A fifth brother, Pvt. Henry Masaoka is not pictured.



Who were the Ancestors of the Mayas?



A fervent missionary, out of his enthusiasm for the Book of Mormon, has given years of careful scientific study to this question.

As a graduate student in American archaeology he has devoted himself to the exploration of this great theme.



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Finally the family worked back to homes in California. Then it happened! Pearl Harbor, and the military order for the evacuation from the Pacific Coast area of all Japanese citizens and aliens alike; then the assembly camps, relocation centers, and now the scattering all over the United States!



MRS. HARUYE MASAOKA

When the United States Army was opened to American volunteers of Japanese ancestry, and a special combat unit was proposed, five Masaoka brothers enlisted. Four of them—Ben, Mike, Ike, and Tad—enlisted with the 34th Division. Ike and Tad were wounded on the Italian front. Ben is reported missing on the Western front. The fifth brother, Henry, volunteered as a para-trooper. When the war broke, the Masaokas held a family council, and it was agreed that all of the boys of age, except one, should volunteer, and that one should remain at home to take care of their mother. The oldest son, Joe Grant Masaoka, is now looking after his mother, and doing a full-time job on the home front until his draft induction call comes.

Haruye, that brave little mother, gathered up the essential family chattels that could be transported and walked out of their California home. She and some of the children experienced the discomforts of the assembly camp and the "homelessness" of the relocation center. Today she is "resettled" in Evanston, Illinois. There, or elsewhere, as the fates may drive her, she, a Japan-born Japanese, by law denied the right of American citizenship, anxiously, prayerfully, and hopefully watches the progress of this war in which her American-born sons, just as your sons and mine, are fighting and bleeding under the folds of the flag they love, the Stars and Stripes, and for the cause they love, human liberty, justice, and decency.

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with Tea Garden Syrup!

Tea Garden Fancy
Western Style Syrup

...thicker body, does not soak in, deliciously different flavor. This new syrup celebrates 60 years of syrup making.

MENU HIT!

Spicy Apple Sauce*
Hotcakes
TEA GARDEN
SYRUP

*Cook apples with a dash of spices and thin slices of orange or lemon.



Plenty of TANG on a meat sandwich keeps the flavor of the meat fresh and tasty!

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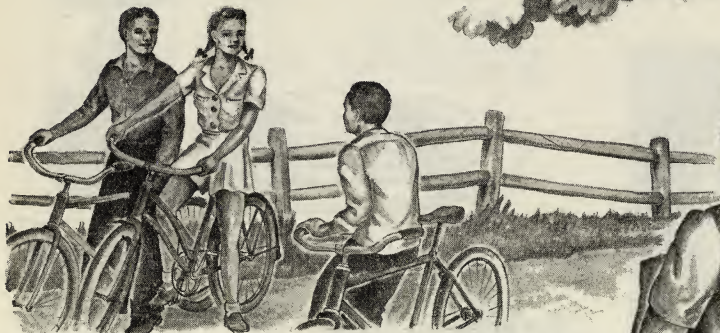
LEVI'S

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

FIT BETTER...
WEAR LONGER

FOOL'S HILL

By Katharine Werbach



—Illustrated by Robert Shepherd

"MOTHER," said my thirteen-year-old daughter to me, "the girls in my class at school say Betty is a bad girl. I think she's nice."

My heart seemed to tumble over as I said to myself, "Goodness, what does my Edith know about really bad things?" My husband and I had been reared in Christian homes; we both had ideals not only for our married life together, but from it a rich outflowing for our child. Yet here was Edith offering stimulation to the gossip neighbors had given me about Betty.

It isn't easy to nurture the growth of one's family. If we could give our entire attention to it, the problem might not be so difficult. Life doesn't flow like a quiet stream; it's turbulent. One cannot interweave a lesson on good manners at mealtime when the phone rings and some one suggests you substitute at the Red Cross shop this afternoon. So the problem of child nurture develops its difficulties.

Now here was Edith with her admiration of a classmate whose family connections were more or less on the shiftless side. Betty's folks were wealthy; she had two coats for every-day wear to school; she always went to Sunday movies, and was allowed out very late at night. Betty lived at the

corner of our street and usually had a couple of boys hovering near. That didn't prove anything because she had an attractive personality. But Betty used to ride her bicycle late on summer evenings, with another girl and boy or two. But her folks weren't likely to know this because their parties kept them out much later.

Was Betty really bad? I doubt it. Perhaps she liked to boast of her freedom when other youngsters spoke of a deadline for their evening's fun.

What could I say to Edith that would not be so critical of Betty's behavior that she'd feel an instant loyalty to defend her as youth sides together against age? One must handle teen-age problems delicately. We adults know so much of the problems of the entire teen-age period that we are prone to weigh down these young teenagers with our heavy seriousness.

I couldn't pounce on Edith with the warning: "Well, since your friends and my neighbors are saying things about Betty, I insist that you stay away from her." I knew I'd practically throw her into Betty's arms.

Two words from my childhood's training popped into my head. "Perhaps Betty is taking a different road up

Fool's Hill than you are," I said as quietly as I could.

"Fool's Hill! What's that, Mother?"

"Dear, it's just another way of saying that young persons have to learn, day by day, what is the right thing to do. Older folks say youth must climb Fool's Hill. Fool's Hill hasn't a single sign on it; there are no speed limits. Unfortunate boys and girls have to climb Fool's Hill without help. You have to keep your eyes and ears open for the secret signs and speed limit. You have received road signs through your Sunday School, Mutual, good reading, and good companionship."

Edith's eyes twinkled. "Mother if I had gone out late that night with Betty and the boys would I have been on a detour?"

Today Edith is nearing the top of Fool's Hill. Beyond it, she can see another hill. I pray God that in her travels she will have the wisdom needed to climb the mountain of middle age.

A REG'LAR FIRST-CLASS GUY

(Concluded from page 393)

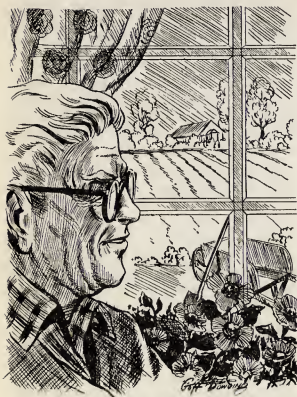
How many of us put the bead on the white shirt in a boy's recreations and pull the trigger? Yes, and we make him spit blood, and his destiny in life hangs on a thin cord because we lack the proper sympathy. Now, Mr. Dad, do you, and do you, his mother, and do you, his teacher, put the bead on his sports and pull the trigger?

422

You know we say a lot these days about fishing for boys. Stott who wrote the book *How To Win Boys* emphasizes this matter. Following through with Dr. Stott and his apt comparison as Christ suggested fishing for men—let us keep emphatically in mind that in our fishing we sometimes go with the fish, and we don't give him a jerk. I am

not much of a fisherman, but I understand we do some playing with the fish in our efforts to land him, especially when we get on the line a two-pounder that's worth catching! We ought to go more with the boy. We ought to be to him a real companion—not too good, and not too wise—just a pal, and then we are listed with his regular first-class guys!

Loving Care • By RUTH K. KENT



—Illustrated by Goff Dowding

MARTHA BEAVERS flung the scrubbed beet into the sink. Wet fingers twisted a wisp of gray hair back into its curler, and pushed away a tear. . . . Will mustn't see. "It rained hard last night," she said.

Will dropped the morning paper to his lap and fingered his horn-rimmed glasses downward. His shaggy gray head turned slowly until he faced the window. "Rain's good for your garden."

"Huh! My garden!" Contritely she leaned over and buttoned his sweater. Doing little intimate things for Will always seemed to restore her balance. "Will, you know those white dahlias I've babied all summer? Well, the rain made brown spots on them."

"You shouldn't a' counted on them dahlias so much, darling." His voice was pitifully soft for a big man.

She nodded. "I know. But I thought I had a chance this year. Lizzie Keltner's having trouble getting gardeners. Oh, well . . . she'll win the prize. She always does."

Martha tried not to sigh. Other years the garden show had been just a friendly gathering; but this year the prize was a distant star, with every ounce of her straining to reach it. But her chances were slim from the start. She'd had to seed her regular flower plot with vegetables, and crowd the flowers into tiny beds. Without the extra money from Will's job, the little rent money from the farm didn't go far. This winter was going to be nip and tuck. And those vegetables'd be a blessing, now that Will had to sit everlastingly in that old rocker.

Martha pulled up a chair and dusted the seat with a corner of her print apron. She dropped down and rubbed her back. "Guess I'll can beets this after-

noon, long as I can't go to the Garden Show."

Her husband placed his large hand over hers. "Why can't you go?"

She shrugged. "My dahlias are ruined."

How strong his hand felt. She glanced at his legs, and a hot weakness sickened her. They'd always been such strong legs. Why must he be the one to sit in that rocker day after day, scooting and jerking it across the floor when he wanted to move? Unshed tears choked her. She must protect him from every kind of hurt. She'd been praying for strength enough for both of them, ever since spring when she knew he'd never walk again. And though she was only half his size, the strength had come. But today, because she just had to win that prize, her prayer was almost a demand. She looked up sharply; what would Will think of such praying?

"Napping, eh?" he chuckled.

"I was not napping." She went after the beets with a brush, "I was thinking. Lizzie must have an acre of flowers."

"Tush . . ." Will reached for an apple, "you got other flowers. Now take pansies . . . I like pansies . . ." his teeth cracked off a bite of apple. "Besides, the Lord probably let it rain on Lizzie's flowers, too."

"Why, Will . . ." Martha blotted her hands on her apron, "of course."

She pulled on her rubbers, stamped each foot, then bundled the blue fascinator around her thin shoulders. "Before I go out, let's move you near the table."

She grasped the back of the rocker with both hands and see-sawed it across the linoleum. Will jerked and grunted to help. "There." If only it hadn't rained, the prize money'd buy such a good second-hand wheel chair. But now!

OUTSIDE, the damp grass licked at her cotton-clad ankles. "Puny things," Martha muttered as she examined her flowers. She went to her vegetable garden. A quiet pool of rain water reflected a solemn face as she stooped to pull carrots and onions. Might as well make a stew for supper. Martha sniffed the odor of wet earth. There was something strengthening about it.

Back in the kitchen she dumped her apron load on the drainboard. "Want to watch me?" she asked Will as she scraped off her rubbers, one foot with the other, and kicked them under the range.

Will tidied the table.

"Guess I'll use this flat bowl," Martha tried to sound cheerful. "Wish I knew more about arrangements. Arranging's important to the judges. . . ."

Martha reached for the greens. She stepped back and cocked her head.

"Mmmm . . . it needs more red. Hand me that."

Will helped, doubtfully. "It's pretty," he decided, "but I still think pansies'd be . . ."

"Fiddle," Martha picked at her arrangements, "this is colorful."

She picked up the bowl lovingly. She'd better put it on the porch. Before she turned, she knew that Will's head was resting sideways against the patchwork pillow fastened to his chair. His breathing was deep-toned. When his firm mouth drooped that way, a frightening loneliness gripped Martha. His color was bad . . . he had to get outdoors. She clutched the bowl fiercely—it was their only hope. She set it outside, then got the velvet crazy quilt from the sofa and spread it over Will's knees. She'd have to hurry and reheat the leftover soup and open some apple sauce for lunch.

THAT afternoon Martha slid into the seat next to Lizzie Keltner. She laid straight the pleats in her rayon skirt, then folded her veined hands. Lizzie sat rigid, and crocheted. Martha leaned toward her. "You enter anything?" she whispered.

"Oh, yes. I have some of those ever-blooming climbing roses growing under the eaves. Rain didn't touch them."

Martha pulled in her breath. Lizzie would. They watched Ben Adams place a few entries on the stand; some mighty sickly looking, and Martha's hopes climbed. Then a faintness came over her. Whispers filled the room as Ben placed her entry. It looked downright silly. Will'd warned her, but she was headstrong and had brought it. A quick memory of Will rooted in front of the bay window this afternoon pricked her. Even if she didn't win, she had to try. To cover her nervousness she whispered to Lizzie, "That's your third spread, isn't it? My, I wish I had time for fancywork."

"I'm going to do the pineapple-stitch one next. Going to use my prize money . . . if I win," she simpered, "to buy thread."

Thread! Martha's heart cried aloud. Strings to hook into fancywork . . . and Will had to sit indoors and get peaked. And Lizzie'd win all right. Because Ben was placing a vase of red roses, perfect as a young girl's complexion. Lizzie'd put them in a blue vase, and added some sprays of white. Candytuft . . . Martha almost snorted. Who didn't have candytuft? But the roses themselves'd win anything.

There were "ahs" of admiration, and Martha felt her hopes wither. She had a hankering to run home to Will. He wouldn't mind if she lost, no matter how she intended to use the money. He'd comfort her. Why, even confined to a chair Will was still the rock, and she the vine. Somehow the realization melted her. She pitied Lizzie, with only a hired girl at home.

(Concluded on page 424)

The President of the Council of the Twelve

(Concluded from page 410)

in his observation of these requirements, and then he endeavors persuasively and kindly to influence others to do the same.

He is well preserved—much younger in appearance than his years indicate. Mentally alert and physically active, he is, in all respects, equal to the responsibility of his new calling.

For soundness of character, kindness of heart, clearness of comprehension, and steadfastness of purpose George F. Richards stands without a superior in Israel. He belongs to the nobility of God. His record is untarnished, with no deviations from the paths of justice and right.

Loving Care

(Concluded from page 423)

MARTHA wiped the mist from her eyes and listened to Ben's speech. She knew it by heart, about how it took loving care to keep things alive. But today he added something. About being patriotic . . .

" . . . And we've taken this into consideration in making the awards," he said, "and we have the pleasure of offering the first prize for an arrangement that has everything . . . beauty, color, novelty . . ."

Lizzie's hawk face beamed. Martha didn't blame her. Those roses were lovely. She was a jealous old woman, where was her Christianity? Wearing mighty

thin, it was. She nudged Lizzie, "You deserve the prize."

Lizzie nodded, "Shh. . ."

Ben reached for the winning entry. Martha squeezed her eyes shut. "God help me to be brave about it . . . don't let anyone know . . ."

Clapping drummed in her ears. Lizzie gasped. "Well! I never!"

Martha's eyes flew open. She slid to the edge of her chair. It was a joke . . . a cruel joke on her, because Ben was laughing up her entry, and everyone was laughing.

"Come on," Ben called, "come and claim your prize, whoever—"

No one went. Martha looked about wildly. She couldn't move any more than Will. Then she remembered how he had to jerk the old rocker when he wanted to get around. "I'm going. Will . . ." she walked slowly to the front. The heady perfume of flowers made her feel giddy. She tried to hide behind Ben.

"Make a speech," he coaxed after he placed the bills in her hand. Good thing he held onto her arm. She opened her mouth, and a nervous laugh came out. Then she straightened her shoulders and her faded blue eyes defied the room. Why be ashamed of her bowl of vegetables?

"Will . . . and . . . I decided to raise vegetables because they'll help out with the groceries. And they'll help feed soldiers and sailors. And now they mean . . ." she squeezed the bills in her hand. Her voice broke. "They won a wheel chair for Will. I'm so happy."

She wiped her hot forehead, and scurried from the building before anyone could see that she was crying.

A MORMON WIFE

(Continued from page 397)

few days later, "I'm in a terrible dilemma! His august highness, the trustee, has honored me with an invitation to the dance, and now I shall have to exercise my mental powers all evening to write a note declining. For, of course, I couldn't accept. Oh, I wish he hadn't said anything about it, for now it will be so unpleasant. He comes every morning to make a fire for us, but I fear we will have to make our own fires after this. On second thought, I shall write my note immediately and thus dispose of an unpleasant subject."

The young teacher was still harassed on the following day. "My troubles deepen and thicken around me. I sent my note this morning after lying awake for some time and having very troubled dreams while sleeping, and now I hope that matter will end there. I was getting quite alarmed for I really believe he had serious intentions from several things I have heard, and I cannot tolerate his attentions—I have had some trouble in school with a bad boy, too. Oh, I wish, I wish I didn't have to teach school any more."

But next day the clouds rolled away, and the sun showed its face. "I have

had such a pleasant day in school today," the happy teacher recorded. "I really have some very nice pupils, just as loving and thoughtful as can be, and I think I can appreciate all the good behavior of my pupils in the future, after the bad behavior of the bad boy that caused me so much trouble yesterday when I was so discouraged. (By way of parenthesis—we had to make our own fire this morning. I guess that incipient passion is nipped in the bud—winter is too cold for it to flourish.)"

AUGUSTA always missed her sisters sorely when she had to be separated from them. At times she longed to talk over her affairs with them. Since at Mill Creek there was no post office, her mail was sent to Uncle Roni's farm and she must wait until some of his folks could come over to Mill Creek with it. There were times when she became really homesick.

But in October Augusta visited her sisters and their school in Provo, taking notes in every department to help her in her own work. At the academy the older sister found charming Susie surrounded with numerous admirers. She met Manie's beau, young Will Freeman,

The Earthworm

(Concluded from page 418)

THERE are about a thousand species of the earthworm and they are found practically all over the earth. Some tropical worms are very large and send up castings like huge towers. The mighty forests along the Amazon River owe their magnificent trees and glorious flowering plants to the work of the worm, and here the worms grow to a length of six feet and have bodies as thick as a snake's.

One place where the worm is properly appreciated is China, whose farmers are among the best in the world, having much of the patience and the thoroughness of the worm. No Chinese farmer would dream of starting a farm until he had examined the ground to see if his friend the worm had been at work there. No worms, no farm.

In California of recent years we have had earthworm farms where they are raised and the tiny eggs sent all across the country. In the state itself experiments have been made which show that citrus groves are benefited immensely by burrowing worms.

The worm is a wonderful demonstration of the fact that in God's creation nothing is common, ordinary, mean—except to the unseeing eye. Even the least of his creatures, the inconspicuous worm is most marvelously made and adapted to its work. It is as that good English parson, Gilbert White said, back in 1777:

A small link in the chain of nature, yet, if lost would make a lamentable chasm.

who the very next year, when Manie was only eighteen years old, was to become her husband.

That Christmas Augusta looked on amusedly at the results of her sisters' going away to school. "Of course all the girls came home from the academy, and some of the boys came with them to spend the holidays. We are having very lively times. Susie has three beaux, Manie two, and Della one, and when they all appear on the scene at once, as sometimes happens, it is really amusing to see the black looks given by the disconsolate and the triumphant smiles of the favored one. The love letters come in by the dozens, and there are private conferences, tears, and sighs, and lover's quarrels to be adjusted, rejected suitors to be conciliated, etc., etc. There have been two proposals and quite a number of mild flirtations, but I scarcely think any of them will result in matrimony, though one may and perhaps two."

One did, and after Manie's marriage Augusta wrote: "This is rather a strange thing for our family—the youngest of four marriageable daughters married first—but everybody is happy, especially the young people."

In November of the next year at

A MORMON WIFE

Farmington, Augusta recorded the fact that the first Winters' grandchild had arrived.

Manie and her husband at the time of their marriage had come home to live with the Winters family. So now eleven people sat around Oscar Winters' table and were sheltered by his roof.

"Pa met me at the depot," says Augusta of her home-coming. "I was so delighted to see all the dear ones at home again. Had the usual happy time with sleigh-rides, dances, family dinners, etc.

"Susie had so many beaux that it was a little embarrassing to her but amusing to the rest of us. One, Mr. Wilcox, drove our old Pinto to the depot to take some of our friends who were leaving. He smiled when Grandma cautioned him to be careful and not let the horse get the better of him. He drives a \$1500 horse himself and thought Pinto in no way dangerous. Then we had to laugh at a Mr. Butler who tried unsuccessfully to take one train after another, but always found some excuse for remaining a while longer.

"We watched the old year out as usual. Grandma opened the Bible, and read a verse for each one of us, going by age, and we found out how old Mr. Butler was—nearly thirty—he seemed as averse to telling his age as ladies are accused of being. Then Grandma sang old-fashioned songs and we joined in. I asked her to sing one that used to make me feel particularly horrid when I lived with her and she would sing it to me in the lonely winter evenings. She came to the verse:

There's a dark and howling wilderness
Twixt this and Canaan's shore.

and we got to laughing and she, too, till she had to sing it four times before she could finish the verse. The next verse says:

You had better stay with me, young man,
And give your journey o'er.

and we all looked at Mr. Butler and had another laugh."

Little did Augusta realize that this care-free Christmas at home was to be the last one of its kind that she would ever see.

HAPPINESS AND TRIAL

It was in 1884, after Augusta returned to the Seventeenth Ward for her second year of teaching, that a change occurred which temporarily turned the channel of her life from placid into turbulent waters. She still thoroughly enjoyed her teaching activities and found pleasure in the society of a fine group of young people. The friendship with her brilliant and stimulating friend, Rebecca Mantle, grew apace at this time. Like Augusta, Rebecca enjoyed intellectual pursuits. These two, with others, were to be instrumental in later years in organizing the Authors Club, a

literary organization which has continued to the present day.

The taste for worth-while drama, developed in her first year at the University of Deseret, when Augusta stayed at the George Q. Cannon home, could now be indulged to a greater degree. She had the opportunity of enjoying the performances of some really great actors and actresses who often came to the justly famous Salt Lake Theater. At this time too she received her introduction to grand opera and was completely captivated. When in March 1884 the Italian Grand Opera company played an engagement in Salt Lake City, she wrote: "I can truthfully say that I never enjoyed anything in the way of entertainment as I did *Lucia di Lammermoor*. I expected something fine, but it surpassed my expectations. Gerster's singing was too beautiful for description. Patti occupied a stage box, but did not sing. It is expected that she will come back in about three weeks and sing for us. If she can surpass Gerster, which some say she does, it will be too delightful. I must not forget to mention the harp solo by Madame Sacconi which was delightful also."

When Patti returned, she sang in concert and not in opera, which was somewhat disappointing. However, Augusta was "completely charmed" and recorded that "the large audience in the great tabernacle went wild with enthusiasm."

And yet, with all the pleasant occurrences which she experienced, there is to be found in her diary at this period a decided undertone of worry. What made the young schoolteacher write in March of this year:

"I read page after page of history, but I can't get my mind on it. I am thinking of anything but Frederick the Great, Maria Theresa or the Franco-Prussian war. Sometimes I read a paragraph over four or five times before I know what I am reading."

A few days later we find:

"Wednesday, February 20th, 1884. A day long to be remembered. This evening I gave my decision in a matter that I have been considering for a long time. I feel that I have decided wisely and well. I cannot say even here what I would like to."

And then, on May 26th, she recorded: "The most eventful day of my life!"

Truly was this day the most eventful one of my mother's life thus far, for on it, after careful and prayerful consideration, she became the second wife of my father, Heber J. Grant, the man who, many years later, was to stand as head of that same Church.

Because plural marriage ran counter to the established traditions and prejudices of society, it was only natural that those who practised it, even though their motives were of the highest order, should be misunderstood.

This is not the place to go into a discussion for or against the practise of

plural marriage as upheld by the Mormon Church of former days, only as the system affected the lives of my parents. If, in the hazardous early history of the Church, polygamy had its place when a whole people were driven from their homes and fled a thousand miles over an almost trackless waste to attempt the building of an empire in the West, that time has passed.

At the time of their marriage, my father and mother were the same age—twenty-eight years old. He was the youngest and most recently appointed member of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles of the Church. One of his biographers described him at this time as being "thin, tall and bearded, with strong but refined features and a complexion that was almost transparent. Withal an impressive and picturesque personality." His hair and close-cropped beard were dark, his gray eyes were fearless and his carriage was noble. Already he gave promise of the man he was to be in maturity—a man of whom it was said that his life was one of purposeful, triumphant living. He was well known in business as well as Church circles, thus becoming a target for those who persecuted the Church leaders at that particular time. Obviously it was out of the question for him to see my mother except at rare intervals.

In the days that followed their marriage, her life as a schoolteacher went on so unchanged that the fact that she was actually a married woman seemed more like a dream. Four days after the ceremony she wrote: "I have to smile to myself when I think of it, it seems so unreal, and indeed I am inclined to think it is only a dream after all."

She was not unhappy at this time. "Our school is not so large now and very nice," she records. "It is only amusement to teach such a school. We are all good natured. I laugh at my pupils and let them laugh at me all they want to."

A short time later, a plaintive note in minor chord was sounded in the faithful diary which at this time was her only confidant. "Some of my pupils brought me some orange blossoms today and I wore them about the schoolroom—the only way I shall ever wear orange blossoms. Of course they had no idea of the appropriateness of the gift."

Sometimes there were letters from her husband—tender, understanding messages, at other times she had to learn of his whereabouts from the local papers. His travels as an apostle took him away a great deal, and his name frequently appeared in print.

When school closed for vacation, Augusta returned as usual to her home in Pleasant Grove, determined to enjoy the change and the release "from preparing tiresome lessons whether I feel like it or not. I think I have worked at times under very trying circumstances and that I deserve a rest."

There were letters from her husband at this time and once he came and took

(Continued on page 426)

A MORMON WIFE

(Continued from page 425)

her for a ride, which made her very happy. The ride was "both pleasant and sad, for I expect it will be an awfully long time before I have another."

That fall found Augusta at Provo where Delia was taking student boarders. She reviewed French and studied geology under Dr. James E. Talmage. Especially did she enjoy the delightful excursions which were taken by the doctor's classes to nearby canyons. One of his students at this time was Miss May Booth. Augusta had met her at an earlier period of her attendance at Timpanogos Academy, and the two now became fast friends. Miss Booth later married Doctor Talmage, and the fine friendship with Augusta and the other "Winters girls" which had commenced in their school days, continued throughout their lives. May's brother, John E. Booth—also a teacher at the academy—was to become Delia's husband.

At Provo, September 2nd, 1884, Augusta wrote: "Attended conference here in the afternoon. Saw Apostle Francis M. Lyman. I am glad to see him because he reminds me of *someone else* whom I cannot see or even mention. I cried and cried after I had gone to bed—not loud enough to disturb Delia, who slept serenely on the next pillow. I am afraid I felt rather rebellious for a time, but I got over it."

DURING the winter—1884-5—Augusta was very ill. She returned to Pleasant Grove and was there for the holidays.

"The day before Christmas what bitter, bitter tears I shed! I did not close my eyes in sleep that night till five o'clock. How many a 'Merry Christmas' I had passed as free from care or sorrow as it was possible for *any one* to be and that day it required a constant struggle to keep back the tears and a constant effort to appear cheerful before the family party gathered there, for I could not have them know that I was not as happy as the rest and I am sure they never guessed the sorrow I felt. I received a number of beautiful presents and I thanked my dear husband with all my heart for the love and kindness that prompted him to send them. He wrote me a letter nearly every day full of loving words and wishes and prayers for my recovery and happiness."

My mother says she cannot bear to think of that time even now. She would rather forget it and remember only the happiness of the years that have followed.

That winter, her sisters both became engaged—Delia to John E. Booth, Susie to Heber Bennion, a young man from Taylorsville whom she had met at school. And thus, further change came into the life of Augusta. "I am pleased that they are happy," she wrote, "but

I can't bear to think of the time when we shall be separated. We have been such close friends and companions, more so than most sisters, I think, that I shall feel the loss of their companionship most keenly."

Delia's husband, John Booth, was a widower with three little girls and a boy who were taken at once into the motherly heart of capable Delia. Augusta pitied her older sister, feeling that she herself might not be equal to such a task. She little dreamed that just such an experience would come into her own life before the decade had passed. There were to be six motherless children instead of four for her to care for, and she was to welcome her task joyfully.

Two months later Augusta was still ill. "February 7th, 1885. For a long time I have been confined to my room most of the time, but have been for an occasional ride when I felt able, and my friends have been so very kind and attentive to me. They would come to visit me, take me for a ride, bring me fruits and flowers, talk or read to me, and Willard Weihe came all the way from Salt Lake to Pleasant Grove to our house on purpose to play some of his sweetest music to me on his violin. I could not keep back the tears when he played some of the old familiar pieces. . . . When a person is sick and suffering, every little act of kindness seems doubly dear, and touches the heart with gratitude. I am tired and shall write no more today. . . ."

"Friday, May 1st, 1885. Brother Butler is here on his way east on a mission,

YOU HAVE NOT FAILED

By Dollie M. Allen

DEAR HEART, you have not failed, although
The manuscript, so precious long ago,
lies low in dust;
Unseen by other eyes than yours,
Forgotten in busy years of motherhood!

Dear heart, you have not failed, although
The scenes you longed to paint so long ago,
Unpainted still, save on the fabric of your
heart,

Where still they glow, and no one know—
Your brushes dropped, to grasp the staff of
motherhood!

Tired heart, you have not failed, although
The glorious songs of long ago
Are silenced by the hurrying years, and
faded by a mother's tears,
Lost in the stress of motherhood!

Did I say lost? Ah, no, say found!
For in your children, strong and sound,
Are written characters more real than ever
manuscripts reveal:

The beauty of each glowing face, creates
a picture no art could trace;

The music of each gay, young voice, makes
glad the world.

Ah, then rejoice!
You have not failed on the path you trod. As
you molded each one,
You have worked with God!

and the folks are advising mother and me to go with him. I want to go, my health is better, and I am in hopes the trip will do me good."

FROM her salary as teacher, Augusta had saved a fair sum, and she now invited her mother to take a trip east to the girlhood home of Mary-Ann Winters in Bethel, Maine. Augusta paid all the expenses herself. That never-to-be-forgotten trip has been recorded elsewhere. She returned from it with her health completely restored. The highlight of the whole episode was when on the return trip she met her husband in New York City.

Her diary records:

"August 6th. We have been having a most delightful time in New York. The weather is beautiful. We went for a drive in Central Park, to the museum, drove down Fifth Avenue, etc., etc. The city is in mourning for President Ulysses S. Grant and I never saw such an extensive display—such elegant crosses, pillows, anchors of flowers, whole banks of beautiful white flowers, banners and streamers of pure white and sombre, mournful black with the General's picture everywhere. Last night we saw the procession that brought the remains from the depot. They marched with slow and solemn tread, the noises of the street were hushed, the martial music and tramp of many feet being the only sounds heard. It was most impressive."

"August 8th, Niagara Falls. When I was here before, I sent a spray of evergreen to my husband with the wish that some time we might stand together where it grew, and he has come all this way to make my wish come true. I think it is lovely."

When the travelers reached Utah it was necessary for the husband and wife to part again.

"Everything looks bare and dry and dusty after the thick green woods and fresh grass of Maine and the moist verdure of Niagara," my mother wrote, "but it is home and no place is half so nice as Utah."

The last entry in the special diary which she kept up on her trip reads:

"Sunday, August 17, 1885—Pleasant Grove. Home at last, and what a joyful meeting we have had. Everything looks just as usual in Pleasant Grove, sleepy and dusty little town, but I am very glad to see it and all the people in it. A sense of relief and restfulness pervades my being as I reflect that my valise has been packed and my trunk hacked for the last time—this trip anyway. We are all at home and all well, for which I can scarcely be thankful enough. When I think of the long journey we have taken and of the dangers we have sometimes been in, I feel that the Lord has watched over and protected us and brought us safely home again. I have had a splendid, a lovely time, and shall have many pleasant things to think about for many a long day."

(To be continued)

SUBSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN

(Continued from page 399)

Special honorable mention is given to South Carolina District of Southern States Mission. With a quota of 109 subscriptions, a total of 846 actually were sent in. This record is most unique, and one of the outstanding in all *Era* campaigns. If citations were being awarded to mission districts, without question South Carolina District would have headed the list.

One of the most interesting and satisfactory notes of the last campaign is the fact that 32,000 servicemen in all parts of the world receive the *Era*. Letters to parents, friends, and directly to the *Era* indicate that in its long career as "the best missionary in the Church," one of the finest chapters in its missionary work has been written during the present war. *The Improvement Era* is proud of the opportunity it has had to render missionary service to nearly one third of the members of the Church in the armed services.

Knowing that in many cases copies of the *Era* were shared with buddies, and that many thousands of copies have been distributed through chaplains in addition to the regular subscriptions, it is reasonable to assume that nearly half the members of the Church on the fighting fronts and in the training camps have been furnished the messages of Church leaders through *The Improvement Era*.

Limited space precludes the mention of many phases of the campaign and the activities of many groups. One outstanding phase of the campaign is that 107 wards and branches of the Church reached or exceeded 500 percent of their quotas. The figures range from 500 percent to 5100 percent, with seventeen wards and branches exceeding 1000 percent of their quotas. This is also a new record for this campaign.

UNDER the new type of campaign followed this year, special honor citations go to the leading stake of each of the fifteen divisions of the Church into which the stakes have been divided, and of the four divisions into which the missions have been divided. Stakes and missions in these groups with the *highest percent of quota* have been awarded division citations. Special citations have been provided for stakes and missions with *highest total subscriptions*.

Leading missions and stakes with the highest percent of quotas are as follows:

DIVISION 1	
California Mission	325.0% of quota
DIVISION 2	
Western Canadian Mission	496.4% of quota
DIVISION 3	
Southern States Mission	523.5% of quota
DIVISION 4	
Eastern States Mission	462.4% of quota
DIVISION 1	
Seattle Stake	470.4%

JULY, 1945

DIVISION 2	
Minidoka Stake	282.5%
DIVISION 3	
Shelley Stake	295.0%
DIVISION 4	
Benson Stake	229.6%
DIVISION 5	
Ogden Stake	285.6%
DIVISION 6	
Salt Lake Stake	270.1%
DIVISION 7	
Utah Stake	246.0%
DIVISION 8	
East Jordan Stake	205.3%
DIVISION 9	
Nebo Stake	179.6%
DIVISION 10	
Sevier Stake	233.7%
DIVISION 11	
Uvada Stake	195.9%
DIVISION 12	
Washington Stake	187.5%
DIVISION 13	
Phoenix Stake	327.0%
DIVISION 14	
South Los Angeles Stake	408.9%
DIVISION 15	
Sacramento Stake	215.0%

WARD AND BRANCH DIVISION WINNERS

Division citations are awarded to the wards in the stakes and the branches in the missions with the highest total percent of quota, and also with highest total subscriptions.

The wards and branches leading in their divisions and which have been declared winners are as follows:

DIVISION 1	
Group A	
Total No.—Queen Anne (Seattle)	206
% of Quota—Renton (Seattle)	1480%
Group B	
Total No.—Raymond 2 (Taylor)	301
% of Quota—Bremerton (Seattle)	421%
DIVISION 2	
Group A	
Total No.—Rupert 3 (Minidoka)	73
% of Quota—Eden (Minidoka)	729%
Group B	
Total No.—Twin Falls 1 (Twin Falls)	233
% of Quota—Jerome 2 (Blaine)	381%
DIVISION 3	
Group A	
Pocatello 12 (Pocatello)—double citation winner—113 Subs.	435%
Special percent of quota—Jameston (Shelley)	378%
Group B	
Total No.—Lovell (Big Horn)	266
% of Quota—Shelley 1 (Shelley)	416%
DIVISION 4	
Group A	
Total No.—Lewiston 3 (Benson)	98
% of Quota—Hatch (Idaho)	500%
Group B	
Total No.—Lewiston 1 (Benson)	184
% of Quota—Providence 1 (Logan)	305%

(Continued on page 428)

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Subscription Campaign

(Continued from page 427)

DIVISION 5

Group A	
Harrisville (Farr West)—double citation winner—110 Subs.	458%
Special total subscriptions—West Weber (North Weber)	105
Group B	
Total No.—Ogden 20th (Ogden)	297
% of Quota—Plain City (Farr West)	350%

DIVISION 6

Group B	
1st Total No.—17th (Salt Lake)	403
1st % Quota—Capitol Hill (Salt Lake)	407%
Special Total No.—Harvard (Liberty)	235
Special % of Quota—Brighton (Pioneer)	354%

DIVISION 7

Group A	
Mt. Emmons (Moon Lake)—double citation winner—80 subs.	381%
Special percent of quota—Daniel (Wasatch)	295%
Group B	
Vernal 2 (Uintah)—double citation winner—231 subs.	335%
Special percent of quota—Vernal 1 (Uintah)	330%

DIVISION 8

Group A	
Total No.—Herriman (West Jordan)	62
% of Quota—Clover (Grantsville)	460%
Group B	
Total No.—Midvale 1 (East Jordan)	226
% of Quota—Draper 2 (Mt. Jordan)	324%

DIVISION 9

Group A	
Spring Lake (Nebo)—double citation winner—76 subs.	304%
Special total subscriptions—Genola (Santaquin-Tintic)	42 subs.
Group B	
Total No.—Provo 2 (Utah)	179
% of Quota—Benjamin (Nebo)	373%

DIVISION 10

Group A	
Total No.—Lyndndyl (Deseret)	94
% of Quota—Vermilion (North Sevier)	517%
Group B	
Richfield 2 (Sevier)—double citation winner—163 subs.	388%
Special percent of quota—Delta 2 (Deseret)	241%

DIVISION 11

Group A	
Springdale (Zion Park)—double citation winner—83 subs.	415%
Special total subscriptions—Glendale (Kanab)	63 subs.

Group B	
Total No.—Blanding (San Juan)	143
% of Quota—Enterprise (Uvada)	280%

DIVISION 12

Group A	
Total No.—North Shore (Chicago)	67
% of Quota—Aurora (Chicago)	600%
Group B	
Total No.—Arlington (Washington)	86
% of Quota—Chevy Chase (Washington)	236%

THE IMPROVEMENT FRA

SUBSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN

DIVISION 13

Group A
Total No.—Globe (St. Joseph)104
% of Quota—Lordsburg (Mt. Graham)625%

Group B
Total No.—Snowflake (Snowflake)230
% of Quota—Phoenix 2 (Phoenix)506%

DIVISION 14

Group A
Total No.—Van Nuys (San Fernando) 143
% of Quota—La Jolla (San Diego)644%

Group B
Total No.—Wilshire (Los Angeles)393
% of Quota—Walnut Park (South Los Angeles)609%

DIVISION 15

Group A
Total No.—Palo Alto (San Francisco)57
% of Quota—Oroville (Gridley)375%

Group B
Sunset (San Francisco)—double citation winner—168 subs400%
Special percent of quota—Richmond (Oakland)339%

In setting up the plan of citations and recognitions, practical problems made it seem inadvisable to offer both percent of quota and total subscription citations in the new type of campaign which included recognition for wards and branches as well as for stakes and missions. However, as the campaign progressed and such splendid progress was made by so many of the larger stakes and missions where the very nature of the campaign made it impossible for them to win citations on a percent basis, it became increasingly apparent that in all fairness provisions should be made for citations for stakes and missions excelling in highest total subscriptions.

Consequently, special citations as listed herewith have been awarded to the stake and mission in each division with the highest total subscriptions as well as for the highest percent of quota:

SPECIAL CITATIONS TO STAKES

DIVISION 1	Taylor Stake748 Subscriptions
DIVISION 2	Blaine Stake721 Subscriptions
DIVISION 3	Pocatello Stake1295 Subscriptions
DIVISION 4	Logan Stake935 Subscriptions
DIVISION 5	Ben Lomond Stake995 Subscriptions
DIVISION 6	Wells Stake1041 Subscriptions
DIVISION 7	Wasatch Stake497 Subscriptions
DIVISION 8	West Jordan Stake697 Subscriptions
DIVISION 9	Provo Stake718 Subscriptions
DIVISION 10	Deseret Stake727 Subscriptions
DIVISION 11	St. George Stake533 Subscriptions
DIVISION 12	Oahu Stake436 Subscriptions
DIVISION 13	Snowflake Stake839 Subscriptions
DIVISION 14	Long Beach Stake1332 Subscriptions
DIVISION 15	Oakland Stake894 Subscriptions

SPECIAL CITATIONS TO MISSIONS

DIVISION 1	Northwestern States Mission922 Subs.
DIVISION 2	Northern States Mission1330 Subs.
DIVISION 3	Western States Mission629 Subs.
DIVISION 4	East Central States Mission644 Subs.

Where a stake or mission won both citations—percent of quota and total subscriptions—the next highest stake in total subscriptions was awarded the special citation.

THE SMITH FAMILY

(Concluded from page 390)

F. Smith. Born at Salt Lake City, Utah, May 24, 1879. Second Counselor in Presiding Bishopric (1907-1925). First counselor in Presiding Bishopric (1925-1938).

John Smith, son of Asael Smith. Born at Derryfield (now Manchester), New Hampshire, July 16, 1781; died at Salt Lake City, Utah, May 23, 1854. Third Patriarch to the Church (1849-1854).

George A. Smith, son of John Smith. Born at Potsdam, New York, June 26, 1817; died at Salt Lake City, Utah, September 1, 1875. Apostle (1839-1875). First Counselor in First Presidency (1868-1875). Church Historian (1854-1871).

John Henry Smith, son of George A. Smith. Born at Caribuncia, Iowa, September 18, 1848; died at Salt Lake City, Utah, October 13, 1911. Apostle (1880-1911). Second Counselor in First Presidency (1910-1911).

JULY, 1945

President George Albert Smith, son of John Henry Smith. Born at Salt Lake City, Utah, April 4, 1870. Ordained Apostle October 8, 1903. Became President of the Council of the Twelve Apostles July 8, 1943. Eight President of the Church (May 21, 1945).

Nicholas G. Smith, son of John Henry Smith. Born at Salt Lake City, Utah, June 20, 1881. Assistant to the Council of the Twelve Apostles April 6, 1941.

Truly Asael Smith was the father of prophets, seers, revelators, patriarchs, bishops, seventies, elders, priests, teachers, and deacons. His descendants have at some time in Church history filled practically every position of leadership within the Church organizations. Here is a family blessed abundantly by the Father of us all to bring forth in the last days many great leaders in Zion as special witness for Jesus Christ.

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Universal Military Training

(Concluded from page 379)

himself, for, if we remember aright, he had already undergone his military training.

Nations that prepare for war always find themselves accommodated. Universal military training in peacetime quite easily makes war appear a nation's paramount interest. What is an army for, if it is never to fight? When the first world war came to an end, Germany was forced to disarm, and the allied nations gave a virtual promise that they would also disarm, a promise that was broken, as promises so often are by men in whom conscience has become a concern of limited liability. But the horrors of the present war ought to have taught us that no good comes out of war today; that the only effect of war is to make men irresponsible to high ideals and barbarous. Instead of advocating universal military training in peacetime, we ought to be advocating universal military disarmament. War will end only when all nations, having foreseen the futility of modern war, have agreed to disarm.

The Epistle of Kallikrates

(Concluded from page 386)

February 1, 1945, characterized Dr. Witherow's "Epistle of Kallikrates" as a "work of his twentieth century imagination" and directed attention to the note descriptive of Dr. Witherow's works in the Contributor's Column of *Atlantic Monthly* for December 1928, which reads:

So many modern fictioneers deal with purely realistic themes that it is a refreshing surprise to come upon a man like the Rev. Dr. Witherow, whose Scotch sense of values makes him concentrate upon the ethical aspect of every situation.

Citation of "The Epistle of Kallikrates" as an ancient document attesting the Corinthian and modern practices of baptisms for the dead is unjustified. If any inference may be drawn from the existence of the work, it is merely that the scholar who wrote it regarded baptism for the dead as an ordinance so well established in the ancient Corinthian church as to justify inclusion of a reference to it in a work of fiction designed to reflect what might have been said in that day.

PRESIDENT GEORGE ALBERT SMITH

(Continued from page 389)

of the *Mayflower* who later became governor of the Plymouth Colony. His family lines include those of the Libbeyes, Freemans, Hoveys, and Lords of New England. In the Revolution his family was represented by Samuel Smith, chairman of the Committee of Safety at Topsfield, Massachusetts; by Asael Smith, son of Samuel; by Jonathan Farr, and by Timothy Chase, aide to General George Washington.

There are to his credit many achievements, but none more outstanding than his work among the youth of the Church and of the nation. In religious teaching, character development, in the cultural arts, in vocational exploration and guidance, in clean sports and wholesome recreation, his inspiring leadership among the young people of the Church has attracted wide attention.

in the National Council, President Smith has received the highest honors which both local councils and the National Council can bestow. In 1932, he was awarded the Silver Beaver by the Salt Lake Council where he has been a member of the executive board for more than twenty years, receiving one of its first awards; and the Silver Buffalo by the National Council in 1934. Few men have been accorded this double distinction. Receiving the Silver Buffalo Award at the same time as President Smith were the Honorable Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in Woodrow Wilson's Cabinet, and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

When President Smith received his Silver Buffalo Award, the following citation was read by the chairman of the National Court of Honor:

AMONG the leaders of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, which he has served for many years as a member of the National Executive Board and chairman of several influential committees, his counsel, advice, and leadership have been long and frequently sought. At the annual meetings of the National Council, where he has served several years as chairman of the important committee on program and resolutions, he has had a prominent place, and his voice has been heard where plans and policies looking to the welfare of the boys of America have been discussed.

In scouting, which he has served in the Salt Lake Council, in Region 12, and

GEORGE ALBERT SMITH: Business executive, religious leader. Former president of the International Irrigation Congress and International Dry Farm Congress, Federal Receiver of Public Moneys and Special Disbursing Agent for the State of Utah. Member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and General Superintendent of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association of that Church. Organizer and president of the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association. Member of the National Executive Board of the Boy Scouts of America, Program Division Committee, Committee on Relationships, and of its Region Twelve Executive Committee, and identified with its local activities continually almost since its organization. He has been indefatigable in serving the cause of scouting, and to his enthusiasm for its program

THE IMPROVEMENT ERA

PRESIDENT GEORGE ALBERT SMITH

must be largely traced the fact that Utah stands above all other states in the percentage of boys who are Scouts.

President Smith's love of pioneer history and his high regard for the early leaders of the Church have caused him to follow pioneer trails in all parts of western America particularly. From Nauvoo to Salt Lake City, he has traveled practically every foot of the old Mormon Trail that is accessible, some portions many times, and most of the side trails, north, south, and west. To him, to follow and enjoy the romance and adventure and the sacred memories of the old trails has not been enough. He has wanted to share these experiences with others. Under his leadership as president of the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, of which he was the organizer in 1930, caravans and special groups have been organized to re-explore and mark the old trails and story spots of the West. Under his direction these groups have placed, either directly or in cooperation with others, more than one hundred permanent markers in locations from Nauvoo on the east, to the Sierras on the west, and from St. Anthony in Idaho to Sunset, Arizona.

One ambition of President Smith is to climax his activities in trail marking by participating in the movement to erect a monument at the mouth of Emigration Canyon, to be dedicated July 24, 1947, as a part of the centennial celebration. (See "Preparing for 1947, May Era, p. 256.) He served as vice-chairman of the Monument Commission and as chairman of the executive committee in all the preliminary preparations and has now been appointed as chairman of the commission succeeding President Heber J. Grant.

In the Oregon Trail Memorial Association he has been a member of the executive committee and vice president, and is now an honorary life member. One of the organizers of the American Pioneer Trails Association, he has served from the beginning as a member of the executive board.

THE man who now heads the Church literally has grown gray in its service. Following his activity in the Sunday Schools of the Seventeenth Ward and of Salt Lake Stake, when that stake included practically all of Salt Lake Valley, he was one of the presidents of the Third Quorum of Seventy. Later he became stake superintendent of the Y.M.M.I.A. and was in that position when he was called to be an apostle, October 6, 1903, at the age of 33.

For ten years, from 1925 to 1935, he was general superintendent of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. There his love for youth was manifested in a zeal and devotion that caused that organization to reflect his spirituality and quiet dignity to the far corners of the Church. His connection with that organization was severed only

when all the General Authorities of the Church were released as heads of the auxiliary organizations in 1935.

In 1929 as General Superintendent of the Y.M.M.I.A., President Smith was responsible for the calling of a special committee to study the field and possibilities of *The Improvement Era* and to make it in every way representative of the Church. It was due to his vision and inspiration that *The Improvement Era* was revised in form, enlarged in size and expanded in both scope and content.

His first mission was spent in the Southern States where after five months in the field he became secretary under President J. Golden Kimball, and carried much of the responsibility of the mission headquarters at Chattanooga, Tennessee. From 1919 to 1921 he presided over the European Mission during which time he traveled extensively throughout the British Isles, Scandinavia, and the countries of continental Europe.

President Smith is an intelligent organizer and successful executive. He has the ability to draw out the very best service from those with whom he is associated by wise counsel, encouragement, and the judicious use of deserved commendation.

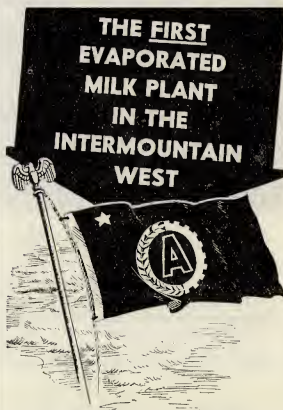
The virtues and character traits which have made President Smith beloved by so many people, in and out of the Church, serve to make his home life ideal. He married his boyhood sweetheart, Lucy Emily Woodruff, daughter of Wilford Woodruff, Jr. She died eight years ago. To them were born three children, all living. They are Emily Smith Stewart, wife of Robert Murray Stewart, prominent Salt Lake attorney; Edith Smith Elliott, wife of George O. Elliott, an executive of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, and George Albert Smith, Jr., who is assistant dean of the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration at Cambridge, Massachusetts. There are eight grandchildren.

The family home, which for many years has been at 1302 Yale Avenue, Salt Lake City, reflects cordiality and hospitality. Friends of the family and other visitors have always been treated with utmost courtesy and consideration. Many distinguished visitors from various parts of America and Europe have been entertained in this modest home which radiates comfort and tranquility. His is one of the most delightful and picturesque homes in a city noted for beautiful homes.

In the Red Butte ravine, within one hundred yards of the residence is the "country home," a cabin built on the banks of Red Butte Creek, which runs through the yard. During the summer it furnishes a delightful retreat with temperature ranging many degrees lower than the surrounding area. The native trees which have been left standing provide a miniature forest surround-

ing the "canyon" cottage. President Smith's gracious wife, who like himself was a real friend maker, was his constant and loyal companion. Together they shared the burdens and blessings of life.

People in many parts of the world, not of our faith, and loyal members of the Church throughout the world will gladly sustain President George Albert Smith as President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and give to him their united support and cooperation.



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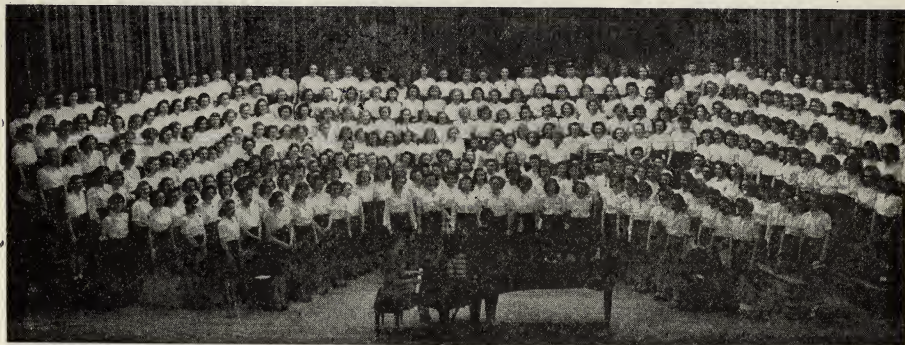
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Four hundred girls representing chorus groups from the eight L.D.S. stakes are shown in dress rehearsal for the music festival which was held Saturday, March 10, at Ogden High School. J. Spencer Cornwall, director of the Salt Lake Tabernacle Choir, directed and led them in the grand finale.

Business Before Pleasure

The old gentleman had wandered into a big department store, and in a moment was surrounded by floor walkers.

"What is your pleasure, sir?" they asked in unison.

"Er—er—well, my pleasure is fishing," he replied, hesitatingly, "but I—er—rather wanted a new hat."

Too True

Dutchman: "In Holland we have windmills."

American: "In the United States we have congressmen."

A Definition

"Why is a girl's lover called her suitor?" asks L. C.

Because he does or he doesn't.

College Bred

A college is a human hothouse specializing in the sheltered rearing of persons who would be normal if they were left alone.

LUCILLE
SIMANDAL
SHARP

was appointed secretary of the Ogden Second Ward M.I.A. in September 1933, and still is secretary of the organization. In her eleven years of service, she has missed just one time, in 1934, when she had the mumps. She states that she has loved and enjoyed being secretary of the M.I.A.



Easier Said Than Done

Mark Twain once said: "To be good is noble; but to teach others to be good is nobler, and less trouble."

Pure Politics

"And whom did you vote for, Miss Sophy?"

"Well, you see, the Conservative candidate was simply stunningly good-looking. But the Liberal had always been splendid to his family, so I marked both ballots, closed my eyes, shuffled them, put one in the box and tore up the other. Nothing could be fairer than that."

Sure Sign

Young Lady (to her father): "Oh, I hate him—hate him—hate him!"

Father: "And how long has this romance been going on?"

His Sporting Ethics

While a shooting party was out for a day's sport a raw young sportsman was observed taking aim at a pheasant running along the ground.

As it is unsportsmanlike to shoot a bird while it is on the ground, a companion shouted: "Hi, there, never shoot a running bird!"

"What do you take me for, you idiot?" came the reply. "Can't you see I'm waiting till it stops?"

Distinction

Professor: "What! Forgotten your pencil again, Jones? What would you think of a soldier without a gun?"

Jones (an ex-service man): "I'd think he was an officer."

In the Bird Store

"My husband is away so much of the time I want a parrot for company. Does this one use rough language?"

"Lady, with this bird in the house you'd never miss your husband."

Just Like Men

Mrs. Browne: "I frankly admit I am looking for a husband."

Mrs. Greene: "So am I."

Mrs. Browne: "But I thought you had one."

Mrs. Greene: "I have, and I spend most of my time looking for him."

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6 Cups Ground Berries
(Any Variety)
8½ Cups Sugar
1 Package M.C.P. Pectin

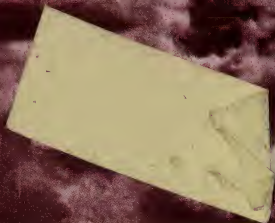
Wash, stem, grind 3 qts. fully ripe berries, or crush completely so each berry is reduced to pulp. Measure exactly 6 level cups crushed berries (fill out last cup with water if necessary), into large kettle. Add M.C.P. Pectin, stir well, bring to a boil stirring constantly. NOW, add sugar (previously measured), mix well, bring to a full rolling boil. **BOIL EXACTLY 4 MINUTES.** Remove from fire, let boil subside, stir and skim by turns 5 minutes. Pour into sterilized jars, allowing ½-inch for sealing with fresh paraffin. (NOTE: For *Strawberry Jam*, add ¼ cup lemon juice to each 6 cups crushed berries.)



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